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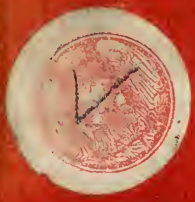

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MEMOIR

OF

GEN. DAVID BLACKSHEAR,

INCLUDING

LETTERS FROM GOVERNORS IRWIN, JACKSON, MITCHELL, EARLY, AND RABUN,

AND FROM

MAJOR-GENERAL McINTOSH, BRIGADIER-GENERAL FLOYD,

AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE ARMY IN THE WAR OF 1813–14 ON THE FRONTIER AND SEA-COAST OF GEORGIA;

AND ALSO

LETTERS FROM MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, DR. MOSES WADDEL, AND OTHERS:

TOGETHER WITH

A Muster Roll of Troops under his Command.

By STEPHEN F. MILLER.

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INTRODUCTION.

This memoir of Gen. Blackshear was included in "*The Bench and Bar of Georgia,*" of which it formed the Appendix to the first volume, at the close of the memoir of Governor Early. This connection was deemed necessary to bring in the official correspondence between them, throwing light on the military campaigns and measures adopted for the defence of the State more than forty years ago. Other communications have been added, which, it is believed, will interest readers generally.

Gen. Blackshear wielded great influence in his day, and was distinguished for practical wisdom both in public and private life. Besides the interest growing out of the memoir itself, an opportunity is given to the officers and soldiers of his command who may be living, and to the families of such as are dead, to see the names of those who served in the war of 1812–15 on the frontier and sea-coast of Georgia. The military rolls attached in this separate form do not appear in any other publication. The paging of the memoir is that of the volume from which it has been taken, while the paging of the rolls shows the quantity of matter in this binding. It was not considered necessary to disturb the original order, as the index herewith is adapted to it, and will guide the attention of the reader.

The object of publishing this memoir with the Army Rolls attached is to render the information it contains accessible to those who might not be willing to purchase the larger work on the Bench and Bar. It is a laudable desire to know the service our countrymen were called to perform against the enemy, that we may award credit where it is justly due, and profit by their experience as occasion may require. The troops under the command of Gen. Blackshear were employed at various points on the frontier, mostly at the stations following: Fort Adams, Chauncey, Daniel, Defiance, Early, Floyd, Harrison, High-Shoals, Jackson, Laurens, Madison, McIntosh, Mitchell, Navahope, Newnan, Perry, Pinckney, Seven Stands, Smith, Telfair, Twiggs, and Washington. The march of the army to the seaboard is fully shown in the despatches.

To render the force still more effective, a number of men not otherwise with the army, such as were acquainted with the country and the habits of the Indians, were employed to act as spies and to report their discoveries within a sphere designated. This special service required active and

hardy men who could approach the camp of the Indians unobserved or otherwise ascertain their plans. The names of these spies, about fifty in all, appear in the rolls in connection with the several forts to which they were assigned.

As a record of honor which cannot be referred to without grateful sensibility, a list of the killed and wounded in the severely-contested battle with the Indians at Cau-lib-bee, in 1814, is also given, as certified by the hospital-surgeon. The following companies suffered in the action:—Captain Adam's, Barton's, Broadnax's, Browning's, Butler's, Butts's, Cleaveland's, J. Cunningham's, J. T. Cunningham's, Ford's, Hamilton's, Hay's, Heath's, King's, Lees, Little's, Meriwether's, Myrick's, Owen's, Park's, Sandridge's, Smith's, Thomas's, Ware's, Weathersby's, and Yawn's.

The other papers attached to the memoir are arranged in chronological order, from No. 1 to No. 140 inclusive. A synopsis of those which relate to the war may be seen, beginning at page 365. An abstract of the other papers will be found at page 391. The whole collection is worthy of perusal, as illustrative of the times and characters to which they apply.

Though not strictly within the scope of his present duties, the author respectfully suggests to families and persons having the custody of old documents and writings, the *obligation* on their part to preserve them from waste, as they are of value to the cause of truth and for the objects of history. The letters from Hon. James Jones, a representative in Congress, to Gen. Blackshear, in 1800, respecting the Western Territory, then belonging to Georgia, and the difficulties which delayed the Compact of 1802, furnish a striking example. Other letters might be specified of the same interesting class.

In reviewing the correspondence appended to this memoir, the author deems it a mere act of justice to observe that the letters of Gen. Blackshear to the commander-in-chief, to the major-general, and other officers in the army, were mostly written amid the noise and hurry of the camp, without the conveniences suitable for such a labor. Notwithstanding this fact, they are marked by great method in details, vigor of thought, and harmony of expression, which reflect honor on his memory. A cultivator of the soil, always exerting himself to improve the various branches of agricultural production by his orchards, his varieties of sugarcane, and his large vineyards, after the most enlightened experiments, aside from the regular business of his farm, Gen. Blackshear was justly placed by all who knew him among the most useful men of his period. This publication, it is hoped, will be valued for the particulars of an example so worthy, if for no other sufficient reason. S. F. M.

Oglethorpe, Geo., January, 1858.

APPENDIX.

MEMOIR OF GEN. DAVID BLACKSHEAR.

The ancestors of David Blackshear were Germans. John Martin Francks,* James Blackshear, Philip Miller, and other immigrants came to America about the year 1732, and landed at New Berne, the colony-town established in North Carolina by the Baron De Graffenreid. They procured boats and ascended the river Trent some twenty miles, where they put ashore their goods and families. The country was unoccupied: the wilderness was not broken or a tree scarred by the axe when this little band of Europeans, with lusty sinews, brave hearts, and toiling hands, cast their destiny in the New World. They had no horses, no cattle, and, of course, no conveyance, nor could they obtain any, to transport their household stock which they brought with them from Germany,—bedding, clothing, provisions, and cooking-implements, and such other articles as they had provided for their forest home. They had no alternative but to pack as much upon each person as his or *her* strength would carry; for the families were noble specimens of *mankind*, full of health and of great physical endurance.

Thus equipped for the journey, they took up the line of march, and halted at what was afterward called New Germany, seven

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* The author has had in his possession many years, among old family papers, the original passport, of which the following is a copy:—

North Carolina, ss. PERMIT the bearers hereof, William Franck and Theobold Christler, freemen, to pass through this Colony unmolested, in their way to Pensilvania, they beheaving themselves as becometh.

GIVEN under my hand, this 10th Day of Sept. 1733.

Martin Franck,
Jacob Gist.

To all whom it may Concern.

miles above the present village of Trenton, in then Craven, now Jones county. While on the way, laden with household goods, one of the females was assaulted by a half-grown bull, who, not liking the bundles or dinner-pots which she carried on her head, rushed at them with considerable fury. The matron, or damsel, whichever it was, seized her adversary by the horns and instantly twisted him over on his back, quietly remarking, "See that ugly calf!" There was no renewal of the attack.* The settlers at once went to work, entered land under the Colonial Government, and soon began to prosper and multiply.

Mr. Francks and his wife Civil had two daughters, named Catharine and Barbara. The former married Mr. Bush, one of the settlers, by whom she had two sons, John and William, and one daughter, Mary, who was born January 3, 1757. About this time Mr. Bush died, and his widow in a reasonable time intermarried with James Blackshear, and became the mother of eight other children, of whom DAVID BLACKSHEAR, the subject of this memoir, was the third. He was born on Chinquapin Creek, near Trent River, about seven miles above Trenton, on the 31st day of January, 1764.

Schools in those days were scarce. Occasionally a man could be engaged for three months—seldom for a longer time—in the same neighborhood. As a class, teachers were then a roving set, perhaps owing to the rough accommodations they received grating to their cultivated taste, (for they possessed a monopoly of learning,) or, what was probably the case, they had no confidence in the *good opinions* of their patrons after a certain *scholastic habit* had manifested itself, requiring new fields for sobriety. To a school of this description David Blackshear was sent, and had completed his quarter before the Revolutionary War broke out. Then a mere boy, about twelve years of age, he followed his two elder brothers in an expedition to Wilmington, and was present at the battle of Moore's Creek, February 27, 1776, at which Gen. Caswell commanded, to the entire defeat of the Tories. He was also with the Whigs in the skirmish at Buford's Bridge. Returning home, he again went to school three months, which was his last. He was instructed by Mr. Joseph Dews, either half or the whole of six months, his entire educational course. A noted Scotchman, named James Alexander Campbell Hunter Peter Douglass, kept school about the close of the Revolution, to whom many of the neighbors

* The author heard Gen. Blackshear relate this incident.

of the Blackshear family sent their children. The author, in his boyhood, has heard some of the old pupils laugh and tell that a whole Friday-evening class was flogged because they spelt "corn" as Mr. Douglass pronounced it,—*kor-run!*

While a scouting-party was out, consisting of James, Edward, and David Blackshear, Martin Francks, Peter Calloway, and others, fifteen or twenty in all, led by Captain Yates, in pursuit of the Tories, they stopped at Col. White's to stay all night to relieve their fatigue. James Blackshear, Martin Francks, and Mr. Calloway, being stronger than the rest, continued five or six miles farther, until they reached the house of Mrs. Blackshear. They had just entered, and were about sitting down to supper, when the dwelling was surrounded by Tories, and James Blackshear, her son, and Martin Francks, her nephew, were taken out of the house, carried to the end of the lane, tied to a stake, and there shot dead by the Tories. A negro man ran with the news to Col. White's. The colonel and his party were fourteen in number, and had but seven horses between them. They instantly mounted two on a horse, and set forth on the work of revenge. In the mean time, after killing Blackshear and Francks, the Tories concluded to capture and destroy the whole party of Whigs at Col. White's, and were near enough to the house to hear the orders given by Capt. Yates to his men as they left the gate. The Tories then divided into two companies, and lay in ambush on each side of the road to fire upon the Whigs. They did fire, killing one Whig and wounding several others, and, among them, Brock was shot through the thigh and Edward Blackshear through both hands, as he was riding on the same horse behind another man, with his hands holding his gun on the pommel of the saddle. Capt. Yates had his collar-bone broken and his horse killed under him. When the Tories opened their fire, the Whigs dashed back to get from between the double ambuscade. On coming up to the spot and finding one man dead, the Tories, supposing that the Whigs had fled, raised a shout of triumph. About this time, Capt. Yates, lying a few yards off, severely wounded as he was, raised his gun* and fired upon the group, killing one Tory captain and breaking the thigh of another, so that he was taken prisoner. They carried the wounded Tory captain to the stake and there shot him, within a few hours after the other frightful tragedy had occurred on the same spot. Soon

* The author has seen the old gun (a long one it was) in the possession of the late Col. James Shine, of North Carolina, who married Leah, a daughter of Captain Yates.

after the fatal discharge (fatal to the Tories) by Captain Yates, the Whigs rallied, killed several of the Tories, and crippled a good many others.

Thus closed the bloody proceedings of that night, still fresh in the tradition of the neighborhood. The lands adjoining were, in the boyhood days of the author, owned by Levin Lane, Richard Koonce, and Christopher Reynolds. Since these good old citizens have passed away, the Revolutionary homestead may have gone into other families.

It may be remarked here that the other daughter of John Martin Francks, Barbara, married Daniel Shine, who resided on Cypress Creek, ten miles above Trenton. She had the honor of entertaining President Washington at her house when he made his Southern tour in 1791. She died in 1814, at the age of ninety-five years. Afterward, her son, Col. James Shine, had President Monroe and his suite, in which was Mr. Calhoun, the Secretary of War, at his mansion in 1819, partaking of a splendid hospitality. John Bush, the eldest half-brother of Gen. Blackshear, is mentioned in a historical work* as an ensign, and John Bryan, a near family relative, as colonel, in the Revolutionary War. Lemuel Hatch, a leading name in the county of Jones, is mentioned on the same page as lieutenant-colonel. A new career is now to open.

ACTS AS SURVEYOR.

After the close of the Revolution, Mr. Blackshear made several trips to Georgia, in winter, with his surveying-instruments, and was active in running out and platting such lands as might be located in virtue of head-rights or other claims then allowed by the Government. He possessed a strong mind, which mastered whatever he undertook; and a little attention to mathematics taught him the use of Gunter's Scale, with which, aided by compass and protractor, he could measure lands by actual survey and give correct plats of his work. He performed much labor of this kind in the county of Wilkes during these excursions to Georgia, which he found quite profitable, besides making him acquainted with border life and the hardships of a new country in which he was soon to act so prominent a part.

REMOVAL TO GEORGIA IN 1790.

The information for which Mr. Blackshear and all his brothers were distinguished was acquired mostly by studying by torchlight

* Wheeler's History of North Carolina, vol. i. pp. 80, 81.

after the farm-labors of the day were ended. Indeed, all the family, brothers and sisters, possessed uncommon vigor of mind and great practical sense. They all managed their affairs prudently, and left large estates. Relative to such, the author takes it for granted that the following record will interest the reader:—

1. James Blackshear, born August 30, 1759; killed by the Tories of the Revolution.

2. Edward Blackshear, born January 20, 1762; removed to Georgia, married Emily G. Mitchell, and died in Thomas county in 1829. Gen. Thomas E. Blackshear is one of his sons.

3. David Blackshear, born January 31, 1764.

4. Elizabeth Blackshear, born September 16, 1765; married Blake Bryan. Mrs. Mary Wimberly, widow of the late Maj. Gen. Ezekiel Wimberly, of Twiggs county, is their daughter.

5. Susannah Blackshear, born May 27, 1769; married Edward Bryan, who died on Cypress Creek, Jones county, North Carolina, about the year 1813. In a short time she removed to Georgia, at the instance of her brothers. She had five sons:—John Bryan and Edward Bryan, now residing in Florida; James Bryan, a citizen of Twiggs, and the late William Bryan and Joseph Bryan, of Early county, Georgia.

6. Elijah Blackshear, born July 17, 1771; never married; died in Laurens county in 1821.

7. Penelope Blackshear, born April 13, 1773; married Edward Bryan, who died in Twiggs county in 1825. She took the first premium of a silver pitcher ever offered in Macon for a bale of the best cotton. The late Elijah Bryan, of Florida, Thomas Jefferson Bryan, and Blackshear Bryan, of Twiggs, were her sons. Jennette, wife of Robert Hodges, of Louisiana, is her daughter. She had other sons and daughters, most of whom are dead. She died in 1839.

8. Joseph Blackshear, born September 7, 1775; married Winifred, sister of Col. William A. Tennille, late Secretary of State, and died in Laurens county, 1830.

Most of his relatives here introduced resided near him in Georgia, or within convenient visiting-distance. On his arrival, he found the frontier subject to Indian depredations, and he at once united with the few settlers on the Oconee to suppress them. He pitched his camp on the lands which he afterward owned, and on which he resided until his death. They are now in the possession of his sons, and include several thousand acres, with fine river-bottoms. This circumstance is referred to as showing that he did not waste

his time or his means in frequent removals. His skill and success as a planter, wine and sugar grower, will appear elsewhere in this memoir.

APPOINTED A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

The county in which Mr. Blackshear settled on his removal to Georgia was then called Washington. Laurens was formed afterward, with which his name is honorably identified. It seems that he had not been there many years before a public trust was tendered him, as will be seen by the following commission:—

GEORGIA.—By his Excellency Jared Irwin, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State aforesaid.

To DAVID BLACKSHEAR, Esq., greeting:—

By virtue of the power and authority in me vested by an act of the General Assembly of the State aforesaid, passed the twenty-second day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, I DO HEREBY commissionate you, the said David Blackshear, a justice of the peace for Captain Blackshear's district, in the county of Washington in the said State.

You are therefore hereby authorized and required to do and perform all and singular the duties incumbent on you as a justice of the peace for the said district according to law and the trust reposed in you.

Given under my hand and seal, at the State-House in Louisville, this fourth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and in the twentieth year of American independence. JARED IRWIN.

By the Governor:
HORATIO MARBURY,
for
JOHN MILTON,
Secretary.

Another commission for the same office, dated 6th May, 1799, signed by Gov. Jackson, is before the author. It recites that the nomination was by the justices of the inferior court, and that "this commission is to continue in force during good behavior, or until removed by conviction, &c., or by the Governor on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature."

A couple of executions were found among the papers of Gen. Blackshear, which are here copied as a specimen of the olden time:—

Georgia,
Washington county. } To any lawful officer.

You are hereby commanded that of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Sherwood Harper, you levy the sum of twenty dollars seventeen and one-third cents, and costs of suit, to satisfy two judgments in

favor of Seth Bishop, obtained in this court the 11th September last, and also the cost of this execution.

Given under my hand, this 9th of October, 1802.

DAVID BLACKSHEAR, *J. P.*

It will be seen that the magistrate saved labor by issuing one execution expressing the amount of several judgments,—which is somewhat different from the practice now, and what was intended by the Legislature. The old system, as here exemplified, was at least a saving of cost, and was perfectly in character with Justice Blackshear in doing things boldly by the shortest method.

Georgia,
Washington county. } To any lawful officer.

You are hereby *requested* that of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Godfrey Dreher and Daniel McElduff, you levy and make the sum of one hundred and twelve dollars and forty-six cents, to satisfy three judgments obtained in our Justice's Court, the 9th January last, in favor of Major Hurst, and also interest from the judgment until paid, and cost of these executions, and make you your return agreeable to law.

Given under my hand, this 9th April, 1808.

DAVID BLACKSHEAR, *J. P.*

APPOINTED MAJOR OF BRIGADE.

The author has not been able to ascertain the time when Mr. Blackshear received the appointment of brigade-major,—an office, he presumes, corresponding with the present inspectorship of brigade. As far back as October 21, 1797, orders were issued to him as major by the Adjutant-General of the State, as may be seen by reference to Document No. 2, at the end of this memoir. That order for raising troops was founded on the prospect of war with France, growing out of President Washington's proclamation of neutrality. His brother, Joseph Blackshear, was appointed by Gov. Jackson captain of militia in the Washington county regiment, April 22, 1800, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, November 23, 1812, by Gov. Mitchell.

HIS MARRIAGE.

Major Blackshear was so engrossed with Indian difficulties and in providing himself with the goods of life, that he had no time to wait upon the ladies and cultivate their favor until his thirty-ninth year, when, on the 2d day of December, 1802, he married Miss Fanny Hamilton, daughter of John Hamilton, Esq., of Hancock county. This was a family of great influence and position in society. Mrs. Blackshear had six brothers, all men of chivalrous bearing and manly virtues. Thomas Hamilton was afterward

aide-de-camp to Gen. Blackshear during the war, and Captain James Hamilton commanded a company of artillery in the same service, as may be seen by the orders of Gen. Floyd, at Darien, February 6, 1815, No. 99 in the papers attached to this memoir. William Hamilton was also in the army, and for a long time brigade-inspector,—a very accomplished drill-officer. He married two nieces of Gen. Blackshear, and daughters of his sister, Penelope Bryan. Duke Hamilton was brave as Cæsar, and also had a military rank. He fought a duel with General Brown, and wounded him in the head, though not mortally. Everard Hamilton is well known as the former Secretary of State under Gov. Troup's and Gov. Forsyth's administrations, including that of Gov. Gilmer from 1829 to 1831. He was in the staff of Gen. Floyd, and gallantly participated in several battles with the Indians, and soon after the war married a daughter of Gen. Floyd. He died in Savannah several years ago, much lamented. In all the relations of life he was upright, and bore the reverses of fortune with true Christian fortitude. He had succeeded, however, in latter years, in laying the foundation for a good estate, leaving his family quite independent. This notice of the brothers has been deemed necessary in connection with the family ties of Gen. Blackshear, and of the still further alliance that may be mentioned when the author comes to speak of the general's children.

The two sisters of Mrs. Blackshear were named Mary and Sarah. The former married George Hayes, Esq., of Clark county, and the latter married Robert Raines, who afterward resided in Twiggs county. Gen. Thomas E. Blackshear married Emily, one of her daughters, and Lucien H. Raines, her son, married Ann, daughter of Edward Blackshear, of Thomas county. It is thus seen, and could be shown still further, that there was extensive intermarrying in the family, all resulting in the utmost happiness.

FIRST LAND-LOTTERY.

As the correspondence of Gen. Blackshear, to be found attached to this memoir, shows that he was earnestly concerned for the acquisition of the Oconee lands, an extract from the Journal of the House of Representatives at the extra session in June, 1806, (p. 41,) is here given :—

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate that this House is now ready to receive them in the Representative-Chamber, for the purpose of electing thirty-eight surveyors of districts, in conformity to an act to dispose of and distribute the late cession of lands obtained from the Creek

nation by the United States, in a treaty entered into at the city of Washington on the 14th of November, 1805.

Whereupon the President and members of the Senate attended, and, being seated in the Representative-Chamber, both branches proceeded by joint ballot to said election; and, on the ballots being received and counted, it appeared that

1. Abner Franklin had	71 votes.	20. William Watson had	55 votes.
2. Reuben Langstone,	68	21. William Downing,	53
3. William Mitchell,	68	22. James Alston,	52
4. Christopher Killbee,	67	23. James Cooper,	52
5. Hugh Montgomery,	67	24. Hughes Walton,	51
6. Levin Wailes,	66	25. John Carpenter,	49
7. Noah Paramore,	66	26. Thomas Cooper,	47
8. Abner Davis,	65	27. William Graves,	47
9. David Glenn,	64	28. David Creswell,	46
10. William Lott,	64	29. John Ragan,	45
11. Thomas Davis,	62	30. George D. Willis,	44
12. Hezekiah Luckey,	62	31. Isham S. Fannin,	41
13. John D. Terrell,	61	32. Moses Fort,	41
14. Reuben Dejernett,	61	33. Alexander Perryman,	41
15. Hugh McDonald,	61	34. Leonard Abercrombie,	40
16. Garland Hardwick,	61	35. Cuthbert Reese,	40
17. Benajah Smith,	60	36. John Dyson,	39
18. David McCord,	60	37. John Moore,	38
19. Edmund B. Jenkins,	56	38. John Torrance,	38

And thereupon the President of the Senate declared the aforesaid persons duly elected.

YAZOO FRAUD.

As the declaration in 1807 may interest the public, especially as it sustains the action of Gen. Blackshear and other men of influence in opposing the Yazoo grant in 1795, the author copies the following resolutions, which may be found in Clayton's Digest, page 680:—

Whereas, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-five, as will be recollected with emotions of indignation by every virtuous citizen of this State, a combination of influential and moneyed men succeeded, by *bribery* and *corruption*, in obtaining the passage of an act conveying the right of this State in a well-known portion of the western country called YAZOO, to several companies of purchasers: And whereas, the succeeding Legislature, duly convinced of the flagitious agency which had procured the act aforesaid, virtuously determined, by a rescinding law, to prohibit all contracts, conveyances, and grants originating in that fraud from being carried into effect, it solemnly becomes the duty of this Legislature to support and preserve consistent the reputation of this State, by denying the statement of a band of speculators, combined from New Hampshire to Mississippi, to embezzle the funds either of this State or the United States, and to riot on the profits of an extensive tract of country, in alleging *falsely* that the State of Georgia contemplated, in the articles of cession to the United States of her western territory in eighteen

hundred and two, *any compromise of the Yazoo claims in any way whatever*. And, inasmuch as it is important to the decision of Congress on this subject, and greatly to the dignity and justice of the State of Georgia, that the truth as it is in this matter should be fully and unequivocally defined, it is therefore unanimously

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, That they have viewed, and still view, with abhorrence the attempt made by a set of unprincipled men, commonly known by the appellation of Yazoo men, to corrupt a majority of the Legislature of this State in the year 1795; which attempt was rendered abortive by the virtue of the succeeding Legislature.

Resolved, That it never was the intention of the Legislature of this State, when they ratified certain articles of agreement and cession entered into by commissioners appointed by the State of Georgia and the United States, to evince any desire to compromise claims that originated in fraud and which were rendered invalid by the State sovereignty.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia be given to John Randolph, member of Congress from the State of Virginia, and the late majority of the Ninth Congress, for their virtuous and manly opposition to a compromise which would, in their opinion, equally compromit the dignity of the Government of the United States and the sovereignty of this State.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to Mr. Randolph, to the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney-General of the United States.

Approved by the Governor the 23d day of November, 1807.

APPOINTED BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

While following Major Blackshear to a higher commission, it may be well to refer the attention of the reader to a letter from Gov. Jackson, dated June 18, 1799, advising him in certain difficulties with the Indians and with border-trespassers. This document is marked No. 6, and is valuable as so much history of the times. As justice of the peace, he exerted a salutary influence in preserving the public order and in bringing lawless men to punishment. He served in that capacity, it is believed, until his higher military rank vacated the office, as will appear by the following commission:—

State of Georgia.—By his Excellency David B. Mitchell, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of this State and of the Militia thereof.

To David Blackshear, Esquire,—greeting:

We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your patriotism, valor, conduct, and fidelity, do by these presents constitute and appoint you brigadier-general of the second brigade of the fifth division of the militia formed for the defence of this State and for repelling every hostile invasion thereof. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of brigadier-general by doing and performing all manner of things thereto belonging. And we do strictly charge and require all

OFFICERS and PRIVATES under your command to be obedient to your orders as brigadier-general. And you are to observe and follow such orders and directions, from time to time, as you shall receive from me or a future Governor and Commander-in-Chief of this State for the time-being, or any other of your superior officers, in pursuance of the trust reposed in you. This commission to continue in force during your usual residence within the brigade to which you belong, unless removed by sentence of a court-martial, or by the Governor, on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the General Assembly.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Executive, at the State-House in Milledgeville, this ninth day of December in the year of ou. Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-seventh.

D. B. MITCHELL.

By the Governor:

ABNER HAMMOND,
Secretary.

It was not long after receiving this appointment before he was called into active service, as the military correspondence attached to this memoir will show.

WAR OF 1813, 1814, AND 1815.

Merely as a guide to the official papers wherein the several matters are fully set forth, the author has prepared the following summary:—

No. 11. A letter from Gov. Mitchell, to afford security to the inhabitants within the brigade in view of Indian hostilities. Aug. 4, 1813.

No. 12. Orders to Col. Wimberly to man certain forts for the protection of the frontier. August 7, 1813.

No. 13. Report to Gov. Mitchell on measures taken to build forts in certain counties. August 13, 1813.

No. 14. Letter from Gov. Mitchell, suggesting economy and certain works of defence. August 14, 1813.

No. 15. Orders to Col. Joseph Blackshear to have certain difficulties brought before a court of inquiry. September 3, 1813.

No. 16. Orders to Col. Wimberly to discharge the men on duty in Twiggs county. September 14, 1813.

No. 17. Orders from Maj. Gen. Adams to raise certain troops and build stockades and block-houses on the frontier. November 19, 1813.

No. 18. Letter from Gov. Early respecting pay-roll, thanking Gen. Blackshear for his ideas on the subject of defence, &c. Dec. 2, 1813.

No. 19. Letter from Gov. Early, tendering the command of the

army to Gen. Blackshear, in consequence of the disability of Gen. Floyd to take the field. January 4, 1814.

No. 20. Letter to Gov. Early, noticing the plan of the campaign as given by Maj. Gen. McIntosh, and the contradictory rumors about the British and Indians at Appalachicola, and his objections to the Indian regiment under Col. Hawkins. January 13, 1814.

No. 21. Letter from Gov. Early relative to the contemplated road from the Ocmulgee River to St. Mary's, and asking a personal interview with Gen. Blackshear. April 19, 1814.

No. 22. Orders from Maj. Gen. Adams to call out the first class of the militia for discipline.

No. 23. Letter from Gov. Early in regard to detachment of first class of militia, to be commanded by a major-general and two brigadier-generals,—offering the latter to Gen. Blackshear and Gen. Floyd. July 16, 1814.

No. 24. Letter to Gov. Early, accepting the appointment of brigadier-general in the detachment of first class of militia. July 20, 1814.

No. 25. Letter from Maj. Freeman, the Governor's Secretary, stating provision for camp-equipage, and also that the British were reported to be in great force, having ten vessels-of-war at Appalachicola, and that Gen. Jackson had concluded a treaty of limits with the Creek Indians, &c. August 25, 1814.

No. 26. Letter from Gov. Early, notifying that the War Department had called on Georgia for 3500 militia for United States service. September 1, 1814.

No. 27. Letter from Col. Allen Tooke, giving certain alarms of an attack on Hartford by the Indians. September 8, 1814.

No. 28. Orders of Gov. Early for a detachment of cavalry to explore the country between the Ocmulgee, opposite Hartford, and Flint River, to ascertain the route for a road, &c. Sept. 17, 1814.

No. 29. Letter to Captain Richard Thomas, detailing his company of mounted men for the exploration between Hartford and Flint River. September 19, 1814.

No. 31. Orders from Gov. Early to muster certain commands into the United States service. October 21, 1814.

No. 32. Letter from Farish Carter, army-contractor, as to the issuing of rations. November 23, 1814.

No. 33. Letter from Farish Carter, army-contractor, applying for an escort for the protection of his cattle and hogs. November 23, 1814.

No. 34. Orders from Maj. Gen. McIntosh to organize the detach-

ment into two regiments and a battalion,—prescribing the companies to each, regulations for the quartermaster's department, &c. November 24, 1814.

No. 35. Letter from Major Mark Hardin, giving certain reports of Gen. Jackson's success over the British near New Orleans; a naval battle by Capt. Blakely; failure of Gen. Izard on the Niagara frontier; firmness of Gov. Early in suppressing certain disorderly conduct of a military corps at Milledgeville; Austria taking the field against Napoleon; diversion of Lord Hill from America with his fleet; improvement of Georgia troops under drill, &c. November 27, 1814.

No. 37. Order from Maj. Gen. McIntosh to have Capt. Williams's and Capt. Thomas's companies consolidated into one in Col. Wimberly's regiment. December 8, 1814.

No. 38. Letter from Gov. Early, ordering the command of Gen. Blackshear to the Seminole settlements, sixty miles west of Flint River. December 9, 1814.

No. 39. Orders from Maj. Gen. McIntosh for Gen. Blackshear to march with Col. Wimberly's regiment of infantry from Camp Hope to Hartford, and from thence by opening a road in the most direct way to Flint River. December 14, 1814.

No. 40. Letter to Col. Allen Tooke to have certain tools furnished for building flats, &c. December 12, 1814.

No. 41. Letter from Gov. Early, inquiring the probable time the troops will leave Hartford for Flint River, that he may furnish a mounted reinforcement. December 14, 1814.

No. 42. Orders to Col. Wimberly and Maj. Lawson to take up the line of march. December 16, 1814.

No. 43. Letter from Gov. Early, granting the use of the public tools at Hartford; time of marching left discretionary; Capt. Thomas's cavalry to attend the troops to Flint River, &c. Dec. 16, 1814.

No. 44. Letter from Maj. Gen. McIntosh, stating that Col. Hawkins had been informed by a runner from Forbes's Store that ten British vessels were at anchor near Deer Island,—seven of them very large, each with two thousand men on board,—and the other smaller vessels were loaded with presents for the Indians; that the British had built a strong fort at Forbes's Store and were landing their troops, part of whom were negroes; that the British had invited the Indians to come and receive presents. Gen. Blackshear's command must proceed with all diligence to the point of their destination, at the confluence of the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers. December 19, 1814.

No. 45. Letter to Gov. Early, transmitting list of delinquents and deserters, delay in crossing the river at Hartford for want of tools to build flats, &c. December 23, 1814.

No. 46. Orders to Capt. Thomas to hold his troop of horse of one hundred men in readiness to march on a tour of five months. December 23, 1814.

No. 47. Orders to Capt. Grece to hold in readiness all the first class of Pulaski county militia, and to apprize Maj. James Patton of the time and place of rendezvous. December 23, 1814.

No. 48. Letter to Gov. Early, informing him that part of the army had crossed the Ocmulgee at Hartford, and that the whole would be over as soon as one flat could transport them; that supplies were scant and great deficiency in the quartermaster's department; no contractor; rations short. Intended to proceed, whether he had rations or not, &c. December 28, 1814.

No. 49. Letter to Maj. Gen. McIntosh, stating that the command had crossed the river at Hartford, and that a detachment had opened the road and built bridges, so that the next day the march would begin, reaching first depôt in six days. Had no quartermaster-general, and only a forage-master to act for him. Without funds; not more than one day's rations ahead, and sometimes less; no contractor. He would persevere in obedience to orders, whether he had supplies or not. December 30, 1814.

No. 50. Letter from Anthony Porter, Secretary to the Governor, relative to tents, pistols, and other supplies, Capt. Thomas's cavalry, &c. December 30, 1814.

No. 51. To Major James Patton, ordering the first class of militia in the frontier-districts of Twiggs county to be in readiness to join the first class of Pulaski county, under the command of Capt. William H. Grece. December 23, 1814.

No. 52. Report of Alexander McDonald, assistant forage-master, on the state of supplies, transportation of corn, &c. December 31, 1814.

No. 53. Letter from Capt. Richard H. Thomas, stating that he had applied to the Executive Department for tents, pistols, and swords for his troop. January 1, 1815.

No. 54. Letter from Wilson Navey, principal forage-master, explaining certain irregularities, and that a better system would be observed in future. January 1, 1815.

No. 55. Letter from A. McDonald, giving the particulars of the accident at the ferry opposite Hartford, the sinking of the flat with public stores, &c. January 3, 1815.

No. 56. Orders to A. McDonald respecting transportation of

tools, baggage, supplies, &c., and escort, when necessary. January 3, 1815.

No. 57. Letter to A. McDonald, reminding him that, as agent for the quartermaster's department, it was his duty to make and repair bridges and roads, to build boats, &c. for the army. January 4, 1815.

No. 58. Copy of a letter from Col. Hawkins to Gen. McIntosh, touching certain Indian murders and conduct of the British at Forbes's Store, vessels, troops, tampering with the Indians, &c. January 4, 1815.

No. 59. Letter to Col. Hawkins, requesting him to recommend some twenty Indians to act as guides, interpreters, spies and messengers in the nation, for the use of the army, &c. January 5, 1815.

No. 60. Letter from Maj. Gen. McIntosh, regretting that he had ordered Gen. Blackshear's command to Flint River, as information from Mobile showed danger in that quarter. Forced marches were necessary. Go on, as the detachment, with the aid of Col. Hawkins's Indian regiment, would subdue the hostile tribes, then for Gen. B. to proceed with his army direct to the Mobile territory to form a junction, &c. January 5, 1815.

No. 61. General orders to the command about firing on the Indians during the march, to avoid communicating the strength, route, or object of the army, and always to respect the bearer of a white flag. January 6, 1815.

No. 62. Letter from Gov. Early, enclosing copies from Generals McIntosh and Winchester, showing the imperious necessity for a change of route, and of marching at once to overtake Gen. McIntosh before he reached Mobile. Route to be left at discretion, &c. January 6, 1815.

No. 63. Letter to A. McDonald, notifying that the first 30,000 rations must be hauled from Hartford, and that on 13th inst. the second 30,000 will be on demand; that a place of deposit must be built for the public stores, and a fort for defence on Flint River, &c. January 7, 1815.

No. 64. Report from A. McDonald that he had started four wagons, and would start five more next day, with provisions for the army and forage for the horses, from Hartford. January 7, 1815.

No. 65. Letter from Maj. Gen. McIntosh, giving intelligence received from one of his confidential Indians of the proceedings of the enemy at Forbes's Store; that the British had 13,000

troops near New Orleans, marching on that city, had laid Pass Christian in ashes; that Gen. Jackson had ordered all the free people of color to take up arms; that eleven British barges had been sunk, with their crews, and five American gunboats had been taken,—all rendering it necessary to call for a battalion from Gen. Blackshear's command to support Gen. Jackson, and then leave enough, with Col. Hawkins's reinforcement of 1000 warriors, to protect the Georgia frontier, &c. January 9, 1815.

No. 66. Orders to A. McDonald to have forthwith twenty-six empty wagons at the camp on Flint River (exclusive of those on the way) for transportation, &c. January 8, 1815.

No. 67. Letter from Gov. Early, countermanding the orders of Gen. McIntosh to march on Mobile, leaving the detachment to pursue the route it was going. January 10, 1815.

No. 68. Report of Wilson Navey that he had shipped a boat-load [barge] of flour and corn to Fort Barrington for the army, when it shall reach there. January 10, 1815.

No. 69. Letter from Maj. Gen. McIntosh, approving the Governor's orders, of 6th inst., to march for Mobile, and urging rapid movement for that purpose. Col. Hawkins to remain for the chastisement of the Seminoles or any other hostile Indians. January 11, 1815.

No. 70. Talk from Col. Hawkins, U. S. Agent, to be delivered by Gen. Blackshear to Jack Kennard, a half-breed, to render such service as the general may require, &c. January 11, 1815.

No. 71. Letter from Col. Hawkins by Coe-e-maut-lau, of Cassetau, express, with despatches for the army, and with a *talk* to the chiefs of Am-mic-cul-le. January 11, 1815. (See No. 72.)

No. 73. Letter to Maj. Gen. McIntosh, reporting march from the Ocmulgee 31st ult., and arrival at Flint River on 6th inst., cutting and hauling timber for a fort, return of wagons to Hartford for supplies, when, on 8th inst., received the Governor's letter (No. 62) changing route from Appalachicola to Mobile; sickness of troops, &c. January 11, 1815.

No. 74. Letter from Gov. Early in relation to hospital-stores under the care of Maj. A. B. Fannin. January 12, 1815.

No. 75. Letter to Gen. Floyd, on march down the Altamaha for the defence of the seaboard. (Without date.)

No. 76. Letter to Gov. Early, expressing regret at the unfounded rumors from Col. Hawkins's Indian runners about the British at Forbes's Store upon which the order of 9th, taking one battalion, was issued by Gen. McIntosh, and, after that, the imperative order

of 11th to march with whole command for Mobile. The field clear, Col. Hawkins can keep as many of his Indians under pay and rations as he may think necessary, and then write and talk, and talk and write, to his satisfaction. January 14, 1815.

No. 77. Letter to Maj. Gen. McIntosh, recapitulating that on 12th inst. he received orders to co-operate with Col. Hawkins against the British and Indians on the frontier of Georgia. Now, just received two orders,—9th and 11th,—directing whole force to Mobile, pursuant to the Governor's order of 6th inst. Shall retrace steps and take your route at Fort Hawkins, to form junction for the defence of the Mobile country. January 14, 1815.

No. 78. Letter from Timothy Barnard, an educated and trusty half-breed Indian, sending a red man of Chehaw as express, with a letter from the Agency. January 14, 1815.

No. 79. Letter to Gov. Early, acknowledging receipt, on 14th inst., of imperative orders from Gen. McIntosh, dated 11th inst., to march with whole force to Mobile. Suggests that some changes are necessary, &c. January 15, 1815.

No. 80. Letter from Gov. Early, expressing regret at the frequent change of route; will have to send 500 troops on State account to accomplish the object first in view, to be commanded by Maj. Freeman. January 16, 1815.

No. 81. Letter from Gov. Early, stating the crisis on the sea-board, —fifteen ships-of-the-line, seven frigates, and a number of smaller vessels, landing on Cumberland Island; that the British barges occupy all the sounds and inlets between St. Mary's and Brunswick; from the necessity of the case, the proposed march to Mobile is countermanded, and Gen. Blackshear's whole force ordered to the point invaded,—the sea-coast of Georgia. January 19, 1815.

No. 82. Orders to Farish Carter, army-contractor, to keep 30,000 rations on hand monthly, and to cause no delay in the movement of the troops for want of provisions. January 21, 1815.

No. 83. Letter to Capt. Lane, directing the quartermaster-general's department to call on the ordnance-department for at least five hundred pounds of best powder and ten reams of cartridge-paper, and forward to army on its march to Darien. January 21, 1815.

No. 84. Letter to Maj. Gen. McIntosh, stating obedience to orders he had given, and that while on way by Hartford for Mobile the Governor's order turned the command in another direction. The peculiar state of things led to a breach of his

orders; but it was believed the course of his Excellency would be sanctioned. January 21, 1815.

No. 85. Letter to Gov. Early, notifying that last orders had been obeyed, and the army was marching for the seaboard,—the Governor assuming the responsibility of a breach of the major-general's orders. January 22, 1815.

No. 86. Letter from Maj. Gen. McIntosh at Fort Decatur compliments Col. Boothe in building boats for transportation down the Tallapoosa and Alabama Rivers to Mobile, and expressing a hope that Gen. Blackshear's command will join in eight or ten days. Gen. Jackson had been skirmishing with the enemy near New Orleans, (battle of the 8th not then heard from.) January 22, 1815.

No. 87. Letter from Maj. Gen. McIntosh, urging forward, and expressing the hope that command would join him at the Tallapoosa by 5th or 6th February, when he expected to be ready to take boats for Mobile. January 23, 1815.

No. 88. Letter from Maj. A. B. Fannin, Deputy Quartermaster-General of the United States Army, respecting the delivery of rations at certain points, increased diligence of the subordinates in future, &c. January 24, 1815.

No. 89. Letter from Gov. Early, stating that all the country south of the Altamaha was in possession of the British; that the people had fled, and the militia and regulars had retreated across the river. It was supposed that the enemy intended to march by land on Savannah. Suggestions were made as to depôts, and the employment of vedettes to observe and inform as to their movements. January 25, 1815.

No. 90. Letter from Anthony Porter, Secretary to the Governor, sending a *Savannah Republican* of 17th instant, containing certain letters to Gen. Floyd, detailing the operations of the enemy near St. Mary's, &c. January 25, 1815.

No. 91. Letter from Anthony Porter, stating that he had sent by wagon four hundred pounds powder, a lot of cartridge-paper, and five boxes containing in all 14,850 musket-cartridges, for the command. January 25, 1815.

No. 92. Letter of A. McDonald, exculpating himself for delay in transportation, &c. January 22, 1815.

No. 93. Orders to the army-contractor for 100,000 complete rations, to be delivered at St. Savilla Bluff on the Altamaha. January 27, 1815.

No. 95. Letter to Gov. Early, detailing progress of the

detachment, with remarks on the contractor and quartermaster-general's department; short of rations and forage. January 27, 1815.

No. 96. Letter from Gen. Floyd, noticing the conduct of the British in pillaging St. Mary's and destroying the fort and magazine at Point Peter, the seizure of all vessels in the *waters* of the St. Mary's. Force about two thousand, of which number four hundred are said to be black. The stations of troops and their officers are noticed as defending the coast. January 31, 1815.

No. 97. Letter to Gen. Floyd reporting advance, with detention occasionally from high waters and extensive swamps almost impassable from the great number of wagons flying from the invaded district. Force a little above eight hundred. The sick left at Hartford are beginning to join the army. February 2, 1815.

No. 98. Letter to Captain A. A. Massias, stating that command would arrive at Fort Barrington in the evening; that a *feu-de-joie* of nineteen guns had been fired at Fort Hawkins on the Monday previous, because of the victory gained by Gen. Jackson over the British at New Orleans. February 4, 1815.

No. 99. Orders from Gen. Floyd distributing troops at certain stations, and placing Darien and its vicinity under the special protection of Gen. Blackshear. February 6, 1815.

No. 100. Letter from Gov. Early, stating that Gen. McIntosh had fully approved the diversion of the command from Mobile to the coast. February 8, 1815.

No. 101. Letter from Anthony Porter, enclosing commissions for officers in the command, to fill certain vacancies. February 8, 1815.

No. 102. Orders from Maj. Gen. Pinckney in regard to arrests by military authority, &c. February 8, 1815.

No. 103. Orders from Gen. Floyd, detaching from command one full company to join the local militia under Maj. Hopkins, for the purpose of preoccupying Sapelo Island in order to repel any hostile attempt of the enemy. February 12, 1815.

No. 104. Letter from Gen. Floyd, stating that it was confidently believed the preliminaries of peace had been signed at Ghent on 24th November, though it would be unwise and impolitic to rely on its probability. February 12, 1815.

No. 105. Orders from Maj. Gen. Pinckney to muster the first regiment, and part of second and thirtieth regiments, and certain companies of dragoons and militia. February 13, 1815.

No. 106. Letter to Gen. Floyd, giving information of certain

pillaging-parties of the British in the neighborhood of Darien. February 13, 1815.

No. 107. Orders from Maj. Gen. Pinckney, discharging certain troops from the service of the United States. February 14, 1815.

No. 108. Letter of the Secretary of War to Gen. Pinckney, announcing that a treaty of peace was concluded between the United States and Great Britain at Ghent, on 24th December last, and that hostilities between the troops of the two countries should cease. February 14, 1815.

No. 109. Orders to the military-store keepers. February 16, 1815.

No. 110. Letter to Maj. Hopkins, notifying him of the official intelligence of peace, and ordering the troops under his command to be mustered, &c. February 25, 1815.

No. 111. Letter from Gen. Floyd, describing the celebration of the news of peace in Savannah,—the illuminations and music, military parade, and other rejoicing. February 25, 1815.

No. 112. Orders from Gen. Floyd, discharging the militia from the service of the United States within the State of Georgia, &c. &c. February 27, 1815.

Though not a part of the official communications relating to the war, two letters addressed to Gen. Blackshear, descriptive of the conduct of the British on the coast of Georgia, have been included in the papers connected with this memoir. One was from John Sawyer, Esq., dated January 27, 1815, and is marked No. 93; and the other was from Gen. John Houstoun McIntosh, dated April 2, 1815, and is marked No. 113,—both of which are interesting and worthy of perusal. The high sources from which they emanated sufficiently guarantee the facts.

The routes of the army, marches and countermarches, may be ascertained from the correspondence of which an abstract has been given. It is not necessary to dwell on the incidents of the campaign or of the character of Gen. Blackshear as a commander. That he acted wisely, promptly, and to the satisfaction of his superiors in authority, as well as to the people of Georgia, is fully shown by the following vote of thanks:—

In Senate, December 12, 1815.

On motion of Mr. Charlton:—

The late war with Great Britain being closed by an honorable peace imposes upon the Legislature of this State the duty of approving the conduct of those defenders of their country who deserve it, and who have not heretofore received the tribute of applause due to their services. And

in tendering this public expression of Legislative thanks and gratitude, the General Assembly of this State are first attracted by the gallant and determined manner the late Major-General McIntosh, and the present Brigadier-General Blackshear, their officers and men, obeyed the call of the State, and promptly marched in the most inclement season to meet the enemy then threatening a neighboring territory of the United States, and, with a zeal and patriotism highly honorable to this army, endeavored to meet the foe, in despite of danger or his discipline and superiority of numbers. Wherefore,

Be it Resolved, unanimously, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That the Legislature, for and in behalf of the free people of this State, render their thanks to the said Major-General McIntosh and Brigadier-General Blackshear, and the brave officers and soldiers under their command.

And whereas, during the late invasion of this State, an army was placed under the command of Brigadier-General John Floyd, who, as commander of the militia of this State, had under his orders various officers, soldiers, and volunteers, exerting themselves in defence of their insulted and invaded country, whose general conduct and bravery met the approbation of the said General Floyd:

Be it therefore Resolved, unanimously, by the authority aforesaid, That the thanks of this Legislature, acting for the free people of this State, be, and the same are hereby, tendered to the said General Floyd for his gallant and patriotic services, as also to the officers, soldiers, and volunteers under his command, in the service lately performed in the eastern division of this State.

Be it further Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be presented by his Excellency the Governor to Major-General McIntosh, Brigadier-General Blackshear, and to General Floyd.

Approved, December 16, 1815.

OCONEE NAVIGATION.

At the close of the war, Gen. Blackshear returned to his farm in Laurens county. At the session of 1815 the Legislature appointed him a member of the Board of Commissioners for the Improvement of the Navigation of the Oconee River, to admit the passage of boats, from its junction with the Ocmulgee, to Milledgeville. This employment cost him much time and labor, without any other reward than the consciousness of having done what might be useful to the public. As the author, more than twenty-five years ago, had a brief official connection with the board, he submits the following documents, which will serve as a better explanation than any he could now give on the subject:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MILLEDGEVILLE, January 7, 1831.

SIR:—I enclose to you an order from this Department appointing you agent for the State, to complete the settlement with the commissioners of the Oconee River, (which has been in part effected by the former State Agent, Richard K. Hines, Esq.,) in pursuance of resolutions of the

Legislature passed at its last session, a copy of which is also enclosed for your information and direction.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

GEORGE R. GILMER.

STEPHEN F. MILLER, Esq.

[ENCLOSURE.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MILLEDGEVILLE, January 7, 1831.

Ordered, That Stephen F. Miller, Esq. be, and he is hereby, appointed agent for the State to complete the settlement with the commissioners of the Oconee River, (which has been in part effected by the former State Agent, Richard K. Hines, Esq.,) in pursuance of resolutions of the Legislature, approved December 23, 1830.

By the Governor:

MILLER GRIEVE,
Secretary Ex. Dep.

REPLY TO THE AGENT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, February 17, 1831.

SIR:—Your letter of the 14th inst. has been received, and I have been instructed by the Governor to transmit to you the enclosed copy of Mr. Hines's report, a copy of the receipts given by the commissioners of the Oconee Navigation Association, and the copy of the report of the committee of the late board, taken from their book of minutes at pages 35, 36, 37, and 38, referred to by Mr. Hines.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. PIERCE,
Secretary Ex. Dep.

STEPHEN F. MILLER, Esq.,
Agent, &c.

Condensed view of the account accompanying R. K. Hines's Report as Agent for settling with the Oconee River Commissioners.

Appropriations	$20,000 00	Amount disbursed	$16,959 87¾
Bank-stock	10,000 00	Notes for money loaned	6,106 64½
Dividends on bank-stock	1,050 00	Notes for hire	776 42
Cash of R. A. Blount, Sec'y	459 43	Bank-stock	10,000 00
Sale of Bias	455 00	Cash in treasury	1,400 00
Hire of public hands	2,760 36	Cash in hands State Agent	98 79¼
Interest on money loaned	616 94½		
	$35,341 73½		$35,341 73½

THE GOVERNOR'S COMMUNICATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, November 18, 1831.

TO THE SENATE:—I herewith lay before the General Assembly the report of Stephen F. Miller, Esq., the agent appointed for the State to complete a settlement with the Commissioners of the Oconee River, under the resolution of the General Assembly, passed on the 23d of December, 1830.

WILSON LUMPKIN.

AGENT'S REPORT.

MARION, November 1, 1831.

SIR:—The resolution of the Legislature passed 23d December, 1830, under which your Excellency appointed me agent for the State to complete a settlement with the Commissioners of the Oconee River, left no particular direction how it should be carried into effect. In fixing a point of time at which to commence my labors, the report made in the Senate the 2d December, 1824, in which the funds and property of the association were ascertained up to that date, readily occurred to me as the most proper and conclusive. I have therefore limited my investigation from that time to the organization of the new board created by the act of 26th December, 1826, for the improvement of the Oconee River below Carter's Bridge, opposite Milledgeville, believing that I was foreclosed by the facts contained in that report from making inquiries beyond it. As the basis, then, upon which I have acted, I have charged the commissioners with having had "under their control eighteen working-hands, ten thousand dollars in bank-stock, five hundred and fifty-one dollars and forty-seven cents in notes, accounts, and attorneys' receipts, and one hundred and twenty dollars cash on hand" the 2d December, 1824, and the sum of three thousand dollars appropriated by act of the 22d December, 1825, together with the sum of two hundred and twenty-nine dollars and ninety-five cents received from Mr. John T. Rowland, in 1826, as a balance for hire of the public hands. These furnish the debits of the board, and by these I have made the settlement.

It may not be amiss to consider briefly the origin of the Oconee Navigation Association. The Legislature, by act of 16th December, 1815, appointed a board, consisting of five individuals, to improve the Oconee River, with authority to pursue such measures, under the direction of the Governor, as he might deem most proper to accomplish the object of the appropriation, thereby made, of ten thousand dollars; in addition to which, the further sum of ten thousand dollars was allowed by act of the 19th December, 1817. By the act it became "the duty of the commissioners to make a fair, just, and regular return, every six months, to his Excellency the Governor, of all disbursements made by the commissioners, and of the progress made by them in clearing out the obstructions in the said river." When the commissioners ceased to obey this direction the agent has not been informed, but presumes it was complied with until the Legislature of 1824, when it was "*Resolved*, That said commissioners are entitled to the highest confidence for their strict attention and indefatigable exertions in promoting the interest of the State so far as respects the improvement of said river." With this evidence before me, I felt bound to assume the state of the institution as presented in that report as the true basis to start upon. The commissioners have produced to me vouchers for all the expenditures made by them from the 2d December, 1824, to 1st February, 1827, about which latter time the new board went into operation; and I herewith submit copies of all the vouchers thus produced, marked from 1 to 30 inclusive,—the commissioners desiring to retain the originals, which I agreed to return to them.

By the account-current herewith transmitted, it is shown that the commissioners, in the time to which I have confined my examination, have had under their control the sum of thirteen thousand nine hundred and one dollars and forty-two cents, in disposable funds, including bank-stock, and that they have expended thirteen thousand five hundred and ninety-eight

dollars and thirty-seven cents, and that the sum of five hundred and fifty-one dollars and forty-seven cents remains on hand in "notes, accounts, and attorneys' receipts," mostly on insolvent persons, and all barred by the statute of limitations. I have inspected a list of these debts, a copy of which is marked No. 30, and was informed by Col. Blount that no part had been collected. Those corresponding in amount and description with those mentioned in the report of 1824 are believed to be the same, and the only bad debts which accumulated in the hands of the commissioners during their service, by which a balance of one hundred and forty-eight dollars and forty-two cents is left in favor of the commissioners, exceeding their receipts. The public hands were increased to twenty-one, sixteen of whom were delivered to the marshal of Milledgeville, as will be seen by a copy of his receipt, marked A, and a part of the balance sold, and others died. None of the proceeds of sale were received by the commissioners with whom I settled, but their successors, for which Mr. Hines, former States' Agent, has accounted.

In the report of Mr. Hines, acted upon by the last Legislature, allusion was made to a settlement which Col. Blount, in behalf of the board, had made with Gen. Blackshear for moneys received and expended by the latter. This reckoning extended several years beyond the report in Senate of 1824, and was simply an ascertainment, between members of the same board, how funds committed to each had been applied. Col. Blount was of opinion, as stated in his letter to Mr. Hines, that he had omitted to charge Gen. Blackshear with five hundred dollars received from John T. Rowland. In that settlement, a copy of which I have before me, it is perceived that Gen. Blackshear was charged with ten hundred and twenty dollars received from Mr. Rowland, generally, without referring to any particular date. I considered it due to the State, to all the members of the board, and particularly in justice to Gen. Blackshear, that this should be sought into and explained, and herewith submit a copy of Col. Blount's communication to me, marked B, and the account it enclosed, marked C, which puts the matter at rest. By the document which I have taken as a guide, I am clearly impressed that the State as well as commissioners acquired rights which it is not my business to disurb, and that all transactions between the parties up to 2d December, 1824, are adjusted by solemn legislation.

I have thus endeavored, in the best manner of which I am capable, to perform the duties required by my appointment, and earnestly hope that the result may be approved by your Excellency and satisfactory to the Legislature. I am, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN F. MILLER.

His Excellency GEORGE R. GILMER.

The communication of the Governor and report of the Agent were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvement.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

IN SENATE, December 16, 1831.

The Committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvement, to whom was referred the report of Stephen F. Miller, the agent appointed under

a resolution of the last Legislature to effect a full settlement with the Commissioners of the Oconee River below Milledgeville, together with the accompanying documents, have had the same under their attentive consideration, and ask leave to submit the following report:—

The agent has properly, in the opinion of the committee, limited his investigation to the period between the 2d December, 1824, at which time the funds and property of the association were ascertained, a satisfactory report made thereon to the Legislature, and the creation of the new board by the act of 26th December, 1826. By the account-current accompanying the report, it appears that the commissioners have had in disposable funds, including bank-stock, $13,901 42, and that they have expended $13,498 37,—leaving a balance in the hands of the commissioners of $403 05. The agent remarks that the balance against the commissioners consists chiefly of notes, accounts, and attorneys' receipts, mostly on insolvent persons, and all barred by the statute of limitations, and that he was informed by Col. Blount that no part of the same had been collected. The agent also states that he has inspected a list of these debts, a copy of which is appended to his report, marked No. 30; that they correspond in amount and description with those mentioned in the report of 1824; that they are in his opinion the same, and that they are the only bad debts which accumulated in the hands of the commissioners during their service. Admitting that the commissioners have done all that could have been reasonably expected of them in the collection of these debts, there would be a balance in their favor of $148 42; but this they do not even assert, nor does it appear that all of the above-mentioned debts were bad; so that the committee cannot assume the settlement to be complete until those evidences of debt are more satisfactorily accounted for; and in no event, in the opinion of the committee, could the commissioners rightfully charge the State more than the amount of the funds placed in their hands: though it is the opinion of the committee, under the circumstances as they are presented in the report of the agent, that a further prosecution of the settlement with the commissioners would only result in expense to the State without any corresponding benefit.

The public hands under the control of the commissioners have been accounted for to the satisfaction of the committee.

It appears by the report of Mr. Hines, made to the late Governor and acted on by the last Legislature, that Col. Blount believed he had omitted to charge Gen. Blackshear with $500 paid him by Mr. Rowland: it now appears that the transaction took place previous to the settlement acted on by the Legislature in 1824, and consequently, in the opinion of the committee, must have been accounted for in that settlement. The committee, in conclusion, respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the further interference of the Legislature in regard to the settlement with the Commissioners of the Oconee River is unnecessary.

Approved, December 26, 1831.

It is due to the character of the Hon. Beverly Allen, who was chairman of the committee, to say that he had long been a faithful Senator from Elbert county and was a man highly respected for his virtues and intelligence. The communication of the Governor, the report of the agent, and the report of the committee were all

published in the *Georgia Journal* of January 12, 1832, as a final settlement with the commissioners.

SERVICE IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Whether Gen. Blackshear had served in the Legislature previous to his return from his military expedition against the Indians and British, the author has not been able to satisfy himself, and of course cannot enlighten his readers on the subject. From conversations he has had with Gen. Blackshear about the inception and defeat of the Yazoo Grant and the stormy times in the Legislature at Louisville, of which he was an eye-witness in 1795–96, it is probable that he was a Representative from Washington county, standing side by side with Gen. James Jackson in repealing that iniquitous measure. It is certain, however, as the journals will show, that he was a Senator from Laurens county from the year 1816 to 1825, inclusive, until he voluntarily retired from public life.

At page 67 of the Senate Journal for 1816 the following entry appears, as of December 16 :—

Mr. Blackshear, from the committee appointed to make arrangements for the funeral and interment of the Honorable GEORGE G. NOWLAN, a Senator from the county of Effingham, reported the following resolutions :—

Resolved, That the Senate, deeply impressed with the sudden and unexpected dispensation of Providence which hath deprived it of one of its most valuable members, will wear crape on the left arm during the remainder of the session, and for ten days thereafter, as a testimonial of their high respect for the deceased.

Resolved, That the said committee do, in the name of the Senate, invite his Excellency the Governor, the Speaker and members of the House of Representatives, with all the Executive officers, to attend the interment of the deceased to-morrow at nine o'clock A.M.

Resolved, That the committee appointed do wait on the Rev. Myles Greene, and request him to attend on the said interment.

At the session of 1823, Gen. Blackshear was appointed Chairman of the Committee on the State of the Republic, the other members being Messrs. Berrien, Jones of Baldwin, Cook, Allen of Burke, Val. Walker, and Wooten. A few passages from the journal will be given:—

P. 49. On motion of Mr. Blackshear,—

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to prevent the repeated running away of slaves under aggravated circumstances, with death or such other

punishment as the court or jury may think best calculated to prevent the pernicious practice.

[The Committee on the Judiciary were Messrs. Berrien, Gamble, Burney, Wellborn, Bonner, and Robinson.]

P. 94. On motion of Mr. Blackshear,—

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to enable a jury to find a divorce, on legal principles, for acts of either of the parties after as well as before the contract of matrimony is entered into.

P. 94. On motion of Mr. Blackshear,—

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to have for its object so to amend the penal code as not to subject persons convicted of crime resulting from the heat of passion, or self-defence, to penitentiary punishment, but in the usual mode.

An event occurred at this session which the author thinks may with propriety be noticed in this memoir,—the death of William Robertson, Secretary of the Senate, who had filled the office some twenty-five or thirty years with credit to himself and with the approbation of the whole country. He was indeed a faithful public servant, who died at his post,—a warm personal friend of Gen. Blackshear.

P. 95. November 24, 1823, Mr. Berrien presented the following report:—

It being represented to the Senate that William Robertson, Esquire, late Secretary of this House, hath departed this life yesterday at the seat of Government, in indigent circumstances;

And it appearing to this House that it is a just tribute of respect to the memory of a man whose public services have been so long devoted to the people of Georgia, and to this House in particular, that the funeral of the deceased should be conducted under its immediate superintendence, and at the public expense:

Therefore Resolved, That Messrs. Berrien, Walker, Coffee, Groves, and Baker, be a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral of the said William Robertson, and that they report thereon without delay to this House, to the intent that the President and members may attend the same.

And be it further Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to defray, out of the contingent fund, the expense of the funeral and last sickness of the said William Robertson, deceased.

P. 98. Mr. Berrien, from the committee to make arrangements for the funeral of William Robertson, Esq., late Secretary of the Senate, reported,—

That the committee had made the necessary arrangements for that purpose; that they have united on the Rev. William Capers, who would attend on the interment of the deceased; that the committee had, in the name of the Senate, invited his Excellency the Governor, the Speaker and members of the House of Representatives, with all the State-House officers, to attend the interment of the deceased, this evening, [Nov. 24,] at three o'clock, and that the funeral-procession be formed at the house of

Mr. Betton at that time, and proceed to the place of interment in the following order:—1. The clergy, with the committee of arrangements; 2. The CORPSE, supported by six members of the Senate as pall-bearers; 3. The President and members of the Senate as chief mourners, two-and-two; 4. The Governor and State-House officers; 5. The Speaker and members of the House of Representatives, two-and-two; 6. Citizens, two-and-two.

The most important document with which the name of Gen. Blackshear was connected during the session was a response to the special message of Gov. Troup, stating the rights of Georgia to the lands occupied by the Indians within her chartered limits, and insisting that the General Government should be urged, by every possible means, to extinguish the Indian possessory title at the earliest moment, under the compact of 1802.

P. 278. Mr. Blackshear, from the Joint Committee on the State of the Republic, made the following report:—

The Committee on the State of the Republic, to whom was referred the communication of his Excellency the Governer on the subject of the extinguishment of Indian claims to the lands within the territorial limits of Georgia, beg leave to report,—

That they have derived much gratification from the perusal of this interesting document. It presents to them an unequivocal manifestation of the disposition of the Executive to sustain the just rights of the State on the important subject of the extension of her jurisdictional limits, with a firmness which is tempered by discretion, and a zeal which is guided by intelligence,—a disposition to which, in the unanimous opinion of this committee, every suggestion of duty and every feeling of honorable pride on the part of this Legislature will be accordant and responsive.

The committee do not deem it necessary, in this report, to enter into a minute examination of the luminous exposition of the rights of this State which is contained in the communication of his Excellency the Governor. Adopting it, as they do, unanimously and in its whole extent, they believe they will best perform the duty which is assigned them by recommending that an address be presented to the President of the United States, based on the principles and fortified by the arguments of the communication. They ask leave, therefore, to report the following memorial and resolution.

Here follows a memorial to the President of the United States, from which the following is an extract:—

In recurring to the articles of agreement and cession entered into between the commissioners of the United States and of Georgia, on the twenty-fourth day of April, 1802, these memorialists find a stipulation that the United States shall, as soon as may be, extinguish the Indian title to all the lands within the State of Georgia. This stipulation was not gratuitous on the part of the Government of the Union, but was in consideration of the surrender by the State of Georgia of a territory sufficiently valuable and extensive to constitute two independent and powerful members of the Federal compact. The motive to this surrender cannot

be misunderstood. In consenting thus to restrict her right of soil and her sovereignty, Georgia looked, with the confidence which she has always reposed in the plighted faith of the Union, to the prompt extinguishment of the Indian title to all the lands within her remaining limits, and the speedy settlement of her then, and still, vacant territory. Limiting her ultimate views of extensive empire, she had hoped by such limitation to escape from the helplessness of a protracted infancy, and, marching in quick time to the accomplishment of her destinies, to have seen her laws and her sovereignty coextensive with the limits of the territory within which she had consented to confine herself. Twenty-one years have passed away, and she is still destined to experience the disappointment of her hopes. She has witnessed, during this period, the extension of the Union, the multiplication of members of the Federal Republic, by repeated acquisitions of territory, while she is still doomed to have a long line of frontier exposed to the predatory incursions of the savage, and the lives of her citizens who dwell there, to his subtle and relentless vengeance.

The report and resolution were unanimously agreed to by the Senate and in the same way concurred in by the House.

Extracts might be multiplied from the journal of the Senate, showing the part Gen. Blackshear took in legislation, his motions of inquiry, his amendments to bills, and his reports from committee. He justly exercised great influence in the Legislature, and the wisest and most experienced minds were glad to confer with him. He occasionally addressed the Senate, always to the point, and with a manner so positive and dignified, and a voice so clear and rich in expression, that he never failed to command the most perfect attention. He was usually an observer of forms; but on one well-known occasion he laid aside mere etiquette and gave way to his feelings. This was in 1818, when the two Houses had convened to elect a Senator in Congress. He rose, and confessed that it was not customary to advocate the claims of any candidate, beyond the simple announcement of his name, while assembled on joint-ballot; but he would take the liberty of saying that the country needed a man of the highest qualifications, and such a man was John Forsyth, whose talents and patriotism all admired. He therefore proposed Mr. Forsyth to represent Georgia in the Senate of the United States, and he wanted him elected by a large vote. The scale was at once turned, and Mr. Forsyth was triumphantly elected. To Gen. Blackshear belonged the praise of first introducing him, amid discouraging prospects, (in a party sense,) to that sphere in which he gained so much national renown.

RESIGNATION AS BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

Long before his commission as brigadier-general in 1812, Gen. Blackshear had made military tactics and the methods of fortifica-

tion and defence a subject of earnest study. He understood well how to employ his command in the field, in presence of the enemy, though, beyond a few skirmishes with the Indians, he never had the opportunity of leading his troops into battle. He was a man of quiet chivalry, and never compromised with danger where duty called. He was a good disciplinarian, rather stern in enforcing system, and had his reviews conducted properly as often as the law required. Whether it be possible for any inspector, adjutant, or even major-general, to improve the militia into a warlike corps, has yet to be tested. Whatever could be done by the best drill-officers, and the most persevering practice, Gen. Blackshear accomplished in his brigade.

The author claims the thanks of the reader in advance for exhibiting a document which has never been excelled in delicacy of expression and force of compliment; and no one but the writer of it could produce its equal:—

Executive Department, Milledgeville, February 21, 1826.

Dear Sir:—It would be ungenerous, after you had filled so many offices of trust and honor, civil and military, and all to the satisfaction and advantage of your country, to deny to you, in the decline of life, the privilege to retire from your military command. I regret, notwithstanding, that the infirmities of age, or any other cause, should deprive the public of your usefulness in any sphere of action. It is known to me that, if your strength has departed, your patriotism remains unquenched, and that in any peril or danger threatened to the country we can still confidently appeal to that first of virtues which has never failed you in the worst of times, and which you will carry with you to the grave. Your resignation is accepted, with a sincere hope that many days of happiness remain for you.

G. M. Troup.

Brig. Gen. Blackshear.

The author begs to publish in this connection a letter he received from Gov. Troup, to whom he had addressed one of his circulars to collect matter for the biographies in this work, and also a private letter requesting him to furnish, at his leisure, such outlines, facts, and suggestions about the public men of Georgia, within the range of his extensive acquaintance, as he might think proper. The following is the brief yet courteous reply, and the author regrets that it is the only communication he ever received from that distinguished citizen on the subject:—

Laurens County, September 4, 1851.

Dear Sir:—My health is very feeble, and I cannot promise aught; but it would give me great pleasure to be able hereafter to oblige and serve you.

Very respectfully,

G. M. Troup.

Stephen F. Miller, Esq.

His resignation only completed what he had otherwise done in part,—his withdrawal from public life altogether, at the close of the session of the Legislature for 1825. Nor did Gen. Blackshear permit his name to be used for any public trust afterward, except as a

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR.

In 1800, he was in the Electoral College of Georgia, and voted for Mr. Jefferson as President, and Aaron Burr as Vice-President, such being the ticket of the Republican party. Twenty-eight years afterward, he was also an elector, and voted, in 1828, for Andrew Jackson for President, and probably for William Smith, of South Carolina, for Vice-President, of the United States,—thus having the singular fortune of aiding to displace both the elder and the younger Adams from the Executive of the Union, each at the end of one term. Mr. Calhoun was the regular candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Jackson ticket in 1828; but, as a personal feud existed between that gentleman and the Hon. William H. Crawford, growing out of the Presidential contest of 1824, the State of Georgia, which adhered to Mr. Crawford, refused to support his adversary, only two of the electors voting for Mr. Calhoun. The names of the Presidential electors in 1828 were David Blackshear, of Laurens; Augustin S. Clayton, of Clark; Solomon Graves, of Newton; John J. Maxwell, of Bryan; John Moore, of Oglethorpe; Oliver Porter, of Greene; Robert R. Reid, of Richmond; John Rutherford, of Baldwin, and William Terrell, of Hancock.

Gen. Blackshear was also a Presidential elector in 1832, for the last time. The names of his colleagues appear in the following message of the Governor, taken from the Senate Journal, p. 161:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, December 3, 1832.

I have deemed it proper to communicate to the General Assembly that the persons elected electors of President and Vice-President of the United States—viz., Beverly Allen, Elias Beall, David Blackshear, William B. Bulloch, John Floyd, Seaton Grantland, Hines Holt, Henry Jackson, William Terrell, John Whitehead, and Wilson Williams, Esqs.—are in attendance at the seat of Government, and have signified their acceptance of the appointment conferred upon them by the people.

WILSON LUMPKIN.

CONDUCT OF JUDGE FORT.

By reference to No. 130 of annexed papers will be seen a letter from Col. Seaborn Jones to Gen. Blackshear, dated January 23, 1825, relative to a proceeding in chancery, at the instance of Archibald B. Ridley and wife, against Joseph Blackshear, executor of Elijah Blackshear, deceased, to recover a large estate. In a

note to that letter, the author has made allusion to certain charges preferred by Col. Joseph Blackshear against Judge Fort, who presided on the trial of the case, and whose decisions were deemed erroneous, either from improper motives, or incapacity resulting from habitual intoxication. As the brothers were strongly united, all men of large property and of high character, the case naturally enlisted a great deal of public attention, and gave rise to parties for and against a recovery. After final decree had, the Clerk* of Laurens Superior Court refused to issue an execution; and this brought upon him a *mandamus*, which Judge Fort made absolute. The execution was then issued. Col. Blackshear, who thought himself aggrieved, laid a memorial before the Legislature at its session in 1827, the proceedings on which are noticed of record:—

[*From the Journal of the House of Representatives.*]

P. 168. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Joseph Blackshear in relation to the conduct of Judge Fort, which was read and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Dougherty, Burnside, Haynes, Saffold, Stiles, Copp, and Davis.

Mr. Dougherty offered a resolution, which was read, amended, and agreed to, as follows,—to wit:

Resolved, That the select committee to whom was referred the communication of Joseph Blackshear, preferring charges against Moses Fort, Judge of the Southern circuit, be authorized and empowered to send for persons and papers to investigate said charges, and that said committee notify said judge of the investigation, and furnish him with a copy of the charges.

P. 213. On motion of Mr. Haynes,—

Resolved, That the select committee to whom was referred the charges against the Hon. Moses Fort be exempt from the services of this House pending the investigation of said charges.

P. 283. Mr. Dougherty, from the select committee to which was referred the charges preferred by Joseph Blackshear against Moses Fort, Judge of the Southern circuit in this State, presented a report, which was read.

On motion of Mr. Holt, of Richmond, two hundred and ten copies of said report, and the evidence accompanying, were ordered to be printed for the use of the General Assembly

On motion of Mr. Dougherty,—

Resolved, That the witnesses subpœnaed by the committee to investigate the conduct of Judge Fort be discharged from their attendance on said committee.

Mr. Dougherty laid on the table the following:—

The counsel for Judge Fort, whose conduct has been arraigned before this House, having been requested to be heard in his defence:

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* The late Dr. Thomas Moore, a high-toned gentleman of the olden time, who in his youth attended the levees of President Washington in Philadelphia.

Therefore, Resolved, That the counsel for Judge Fort be admitted when the subject shall come before the House for consideration.

P. 326. On motion of Mr. Burnside,—

Resolved, That the messenger of this House be directed to give notice to Moses Fort, Esq., Judge of the Southern circuit, that the House of Representatives will, on to-morrow at ten o'clock, proceed to the consideration of the address and resolution relative to his removal from office.

P. 334. The House agreed to take up the report of the select committee to whom was referred the charges preferred by Joseph Blackshear against Moses Fort, the Judge of the Southern Circuit in this State; when Moses Fort, Esq., judge of said court, appeared at the bar of the House, attended by John A. Heard, Samuel Rockwell, Robert Augustus Beall, and Zachariah B. Hargrove, Esquires, as his counsel, and the said report being read, as follows:—

The select committee to whom was referred the charges preferred by Joseph Blackshear against Moses Fort, the Judge of the Southern circuit in this State, report

That they entered upon the discharge of the duty devolving upon them by said reference under a deep sense of the duty which they owed to the rights of the person whose conduct was impeached, on the one hand, and the rights of the citizens of this State, on the other; that, under these feelings, they deemed it their duty to allow of the freest investigation on the one side and the most ample means of defence on the other. The more effectually to obtain these ends, your committee considered that they had the power (and accordingly exercised it) of permitting both the accuser and the accused to appear before them by counsel. Both parties availed themselves of this privilege, and thereby enjoyed the rights, to the fullest extent, of cross- and re-examining all the witnesses who were brought before the committee. The evidence thus taken before the committee has been committed to paper and herewith submitted to the House, with the papers therein referred to. From the evidence thus submitted, your committee feel themselves authorized to say that the first charge submitted—to wit: That the said Moses Fort "has been on the bench as judge so intoxicated, at repeated times and places, as to render him incapable and utterly incapacitated from performing the duties assigned him as judge"—has been substantially supported and proven.

Much evidence has been submitted to your committee in support of the second charge,—to wit: That the said Moses Fort "has repeatedly decided causes in courts, (or some of them,) in and over which he presided, from base and unworthy, improper, partial, and corrupt motives." And although the evidence adduced to support this charge proves many acts of the said Moses Fort which might be deemed either illegal or improper, yet, in the opinion of your committee, it is not of that clear and positive nature which they have considered necessary to enable them to pronounce the motives of the said Moses Fort either improper, partial, or corrupt.

In support of the third charge, very little evidence has been submitted to your committee other than an exemplification of the record of one case, (which was an indictment for assault with intent to murder,) which, in the opinion of your committee, cannot be considered sufficient to warrant the conclusion that the judge was actuated by corrupt motives in making his decisions in this case.

The fourth charge is in its nature more general,—to wit: That the said Moses Fort, "from general intemperance and intoxication, is unfit

and incapacitated from performing the duties of judge." Evidence in support of this charge consists of that produced to substantiate the first, connected with proof of the general habits of the said Moses Fort for intemperance.

It will readily be perceived that the truth or falsity of this charge must depend upon the effect which a given degree of intemperance will or may have upon the mind and conduct of any individual; and, though the whole evidence may not show an extravagant or continual use of ardent spirits by the said Moses Fort, yet, in the opinion of your committee, it must have opposed a considerable barrier to the speedy and faithful administration of justice in the circuit over which he presides.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the disqualification of the judge, from intemperance, to perform the duties of his office, your committee are of opinion that all must agree that the evidence shows an habitual intemperance on the part of the judge as to prostrate the dignity of his office and materially to interrupt the discharge of his official duties. With these views of the subject and the evidence, your committee feel themselves constrained to offer the following resolution :—

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, two-thirds of each branch concurring, That the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized and required forthwith to remove from office Moses Fort, the present judge of the Southern circuit in this State.

After the counsel for the judge had concluded their argument in his behalf, they retired, accompanied by the judge, after which considerable discussion arose in the House, when, on motion to agree to said report, the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and are,—Yeas, 88; Nays, 37.

The Speaker announced the result, and declared the report and resolution agreed to by a majority of two-thirds, as required by the Constitution, and the clerk was directed forthwith to carry said report and resolution to the Senate.

In Senate, Journal, 290.

The President laid before the Senate the following communication :—

MILLEDGEVILLE, December 21, 1827.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR :—The resolution of the House of Representatives in relation to my removal from office having been conveyed to the Senate, I beg leave to request that I may be heard by counsel in my defence after the report and the evidence shall have been read, at such time as the Senate may designate. If in accordance with the views of the Senate, I would respectfully ask an indulgence of reasonable time for preparation and consultation with my counsel until Monday morning.

Very respectfully,

MOSES FORT.

On motion of Mr. Sellers,—

Resolved, That Moses Fort, Judge of the Superior Courts of the Southern circuit, be permitted to appear by attorney in his defence of the charges preferred against him by Joseph Blackshear, within the bar of the Senate, to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

P. 293. The President laid before the Senate the following communication from Judge Fort :—

MILLEDGEVILLE, December 22, 1827.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR :—Although the liberality of the honorable body over which you preside granted me the right of being heard in my defence by counsel, yet, considering that every moment is precious to the Legislature on the eve of its close, and considering that the evidence is before the Senate, and that the argument of counsel would but serve to occupy the attention of the Senate without producing any other result than that of consuming its time, I have determined to waive the right so freely granted; but asking the body over which you preside, collectively and individually, to consider, in making up the determination, the source whence the accusation proceeds, and the probable motives which have doubtless actuated my accuser in making it. It is also respectfully asked of the honorable body over which you preside, not to fix a precedent that may be hereafter viewed as depriving a citizen of the inestimable right of trial and defence by concurring in a course having all the effects of an impeachment without any of its justice.

There is one other consideration which I desire to submit on the present occasion. It is this :—Notwithstanding much evidence has been collected in relation to the charges, yet not one of them has been sustained; and, when taken in connection with the testimony the limited time allowed me enabled me to present, there exists much variety of opinion on the subject; and as to disqualification, there is no evidence upon which any reliance can be placed. If the administration of public justice has suffered through me, where are the complaints of the people against me? There exist none. On the contrary, whenever any of the witnesses have been required to testify upon this subject, the opinion is uniform that I have presided as well as those who have gone before me.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

MOSES FORT.

The Senate took up so much of the message of the House of Representatives yesterday as relates to the report of the select committee of the House to which was referred the charges preferred by Joseph Blackshear against Moses Fort, the Judge of the Southern circuit in this State :

And on the question of concurring with the House, by a majority of two-thirds, in said report and accompanying resolution, the yeas and nays being required, it was determined in the negative,—Yeas, 39; Nays, 27.

The honorable Senator* from Washington county was unanimously excused from voting on the report and resolution of the House relative to the removal of Judge Fort from office, in consequence of his relationship to one of the parties.

Thus terminated the investigation. The author has no remarks either of praise or censure to indulge. Judge Fort was his townsman, with whom his personal relations were agreeable, and Colonel Blackshear was his friend, whose hospitality he had enjoyed. The

* Col. William A. Tennille, brother-in-law of the prosecutor, afterward Secretary of State,—a brave soldier who lost an arm fighting for his country.

prosecutor and the accused are both in the grave; and there let all differences repose.

SOCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

From the long connection of Gen. Blackshear with public affairs, and his admitted wisdom and integrity, it is reasonable to presume that he both received and wrote many letters which, if collected, would prove a valuable acquisition to history. On applying to his family for leave to examine his papers, the author felt assured in his own mind that he would discover many letters from the old statesmen and leaders of Georgia, as well as from those of a later origin, out of which he could select such as were applicable to his biographies; also that he would find complete sets of Legislative journals from 1795 to 1825, as a record which Gen. Blackshear had carefully preserved for his own reference, and as affording to his posterity the evidence of his public life,—the measures he supported and those he opposed, as well as the business he introduced, his reports from committee, and other machinery of legislation at which he had taken a turn. But the search yielded little, comparatively. With the exception of the Military Papers, which were in a bundle secured and marked by Gen. Blackshear himself, and the few other letters annexed to this memoir, nothing of any interest was found.

Expressing his disappointment to the sons* of Gen. Blackshear, who assisted the author in the examination, they informed him that, after the death of their father and the neglect of the old family mansion, large quantities of his papers, even bushels of old letters and documents, were scattered in the garret, where they remained when the house was burnt, and all of them destroyed. Out of the wreck they found difficulty in recovering important title-papers. As for the printed journals and other pamphlets, Congressional speeches, Presidents' messages, and the like, they all shared a like fate, from carelessness of the overseer, who had ordered the trash in the yard to be fired too near the house. Had the collection of papers and documents been preserved as General Blackshear left it, the public would have gained much curious and useful information which is now lost forever, and the author would have been spared the occasion of expressing his regret.

From the portion taken care of, not included under the military

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* Edward, Everard, and Elijah Blackshear.

head, the author presents an abstract, referring by number to the letters themselves for perusal at length:—

No. 4. Letter from the Hon. James Jones, a Representative in Congress, relative to the yellow fever in Philadelphia, the removal of the public offices to New Jersey, flight of the physicians; prospect of war with France; jealousy of European powers; good advice of President Washington, &c. September 4, 1798.

No. 6. Letter from Gov. Jackson relative to the Indian disturbances on the Oconee; improper conduct of certain white men in giving the Indians liquor; the steps proper to be taken for its suppression; taking up trespassing Indians as vagabonds; difficulties to be avoided in obtaining Oconee lands, &c. June 18, 1799.

No. 7. Letter from the Hon. James Jones, at Philadelphia; slow action of Congress; envoys to France to negotiate for peace; victory of Massena over the Russians and Austrians in Switzerland; commissions to treat for western territory of Georgia, &c. December 12, 1799.

No. 8. Letter from Hon. James Jones; Congress tardy; reduction of the army; abridging freedom of the press; case of Jonathan Robbins, who was given up by a South Carolina judge to the British consul and hung in Jamaica; President Adams interfering with the judiciary; system of bankruptcy; Gen. Lee's new militia bill; proposed change in the Constitution; American envoys arrived in France; commission not full to treat for western territory, &c. February 16, 1800.

No. 9. Letter from Hon. James Jones; conference about western territory; clause to save Yazoo purchasers; facts to be reported to Congress; Indian title to be extinguished when Indians get ready, and money paid to Georgia; Yazoo deposit to be transferred to the United States Treasury; prospect of treating with Indians for land in Ocmulgee, Fork and Tallasse country; full power to commissioners to cede western territory, &c. September 11, 1800.

No. 10. Letter from Hon. Samuel Hammond, Representative in Congress; Georgia militia claims; unfavorable report of committee; Secretary of War recommends the claims; proposed amendment to the Constitution, &c. December 23, 1803.

No. 30. Letter from Ezekiel Park, recommending Dr. William W. Strain as hospital surgeon. October 13, 1814.

No. 36. Letter from Bedney Franklin, introducing Dr. Abner Franklin, and presenting a copy of Buonaparte's Campaigns. December 1, 1814.

No. 115. Letter from Hon. Joel Crawford, a Representative in Congress; enclosure from the Secretary of War; official evasions; names of captains to be given; army rations. September 15, 1818.

No. 116. Letter from Gov. Rabun about finding of court-martial; case of hardship; application for relief; wishes to know the facts. June 30, 1819.

No. 117. Letter to James Hamilton Blackshear, at college; taking care of money; advice of cousins Jefferson and Blackshear Bryan; stand to the truth at all hazards; avoid wicked company, and seek the respect of good people. May 14, 1821.

No. 118. Letter to James H. Blackshear; diligence in study; laying foundation of character for life; home anxieties; returning in vacation; compliments to Mr. Moore; desire to hear about college. October 4, 1821.

No. 119. Letter from Col. Edward F. Tattnall, recommending Col. Daniell for general of first brigade; soldier's character; N. P. Bond for solicitor-general; factions in the State. October 16, 1821.

No. 120. Letter from Col. E. F. Tattnall, introducing Captain Hunter, Cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States in Savannah; attentions due a stranger. November 8, 1821.

No. 121. Note from Peter Crawford, Esq., Senator from Columbia county, to accompany him to spend the Sabbath at the residence of Col. Moughon. December 9, 1821.

No. 122. Letter to James H. Blackshear; urges him to write; reciting privately; importance of solid knowledge, not merely to get ahead of class; death of two slaves and injury to another. March 22, 1822.

No. 123. Letter to J. H. Blackshear; danger from measles at Athens, but disease everywhere; Providence our only protector; symptoms of asthma in Mrs. Blackshear; William indisposed; teachers' approval gratifying; cherish harmony with cousins, and all schoolmates who conduct themselves properly; envy none; avoid quarrels if possible; when right, shrink not, regardless of consequences; compliments to Dr. Waddel. April 12, 1821.

No. 124. Letter to J. H. Blackshear; patience in study; learn well as you go; conforming to the rules of the college; avoid all riots and the parties who commit them; now is the time to prepare for future greatness; a misstep will injure always; highest freshet; river top of mill-door; carried off fences and forty acres cotton

planted; sugarcane slow in coming up; brown sugar last year superior; prospect of fruit, &c. May 5, 1822.

No. 125. Letter from Hon. John Elliott, Senator in Congress; efforts of Mr. Calhoun's friends to weaken Mr. Crawford in New York; seduced the *Patriot* newspaper over; the great body of the Republicans for Mr. Crawford; Connecticut vacillating; Edwards left out of Congress in Illinois; support in caucus from Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Vermont, cheering; twenty votes counted on; New York, 28 votes, certain; calculation as to other States; Mr. Forsyth's exertions; Col. Troup's success; re-election to the Senate, &c. September 4, 1822.

No. 126. Letter to J. H. Blackshear; sending money, not to be wasted; reasons for silence not sufficient; better penmanship required; improve the opportunity to learn and get the benefit of money expended; leave college with credit, &c. February 26, 1824.

No. 127. Letter from Dr. Moses Waddel, President of Franklin College; grateful for kind expressions; acting the best he can; praises James; good standing in college and in town; will be a good scholar, useful man, an honor to the institution, and a comfort to his father; request of Senatus Academicus to remain; consents, though retirement and repose preferred; did not solicit the office, &c. November 18, 1824.

No. 128. Letter from Hon. Richard Henry Wilde, introducing George W. Crawford, Esq., a candidate for attorney-general; character, politics, and talents altogether unexceptionable. November 27, 1824.

No. 129. Letter from Dr. Waddel, securing Mr. Mitchell as a private tutor; requests a visit to select a teacher, and for other purposes; singular events of late known only to a few; cannot write on the subject; James doing well as usual. January 21, 1825.

No. 130. Letter from Col. Seaborn Jones; lawsuit between Ridley and wife *vs.* Col. Blackshear; facts stated; defendant advised wrong; must lose the property, $30,000; compromise offered, &c. January 23, 1825.

No. 131. Letter from Hon. Richard Henry Wilde, Representative in Congress, enclosing the vote of the House electing Mr. Adams President. February 9, 1825.

No. 132. Letter from Hon. R. H. Wilde; breakers ahead; policy of the incoming administration; claims for militia services; reputation of Government; emancipation; right of search;

Southern States the Ireland of the Union. February 20, 1825.

No. 133. Executive circular from Mirabeau B. Lamar, Governor Troup's secretary, inviting the generals of divisions and brigades to pay their respects to General Lafayette. March 4, 1825.

No. 134. Letter from Henry King, introducing his brother, David R. King, in support of a claim before the Legislature. October 16, 1825.

No. 135. Letter from Hon. C. B. Strong, expressive of his gratification at the victory of Gov. Troup over his opponent; bull by the horns; Gen. Gaines, &c. October 19, 1825.

No. 136. Letter from Dr. James Perry, introducing a Representative from Tattnall county. November 2, 1825.

No. 137. Letter from Hon. Charles Harris, offering himself as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Savannah. October 21, 1826.

No. 138. Letter from Col. Richard A. Blount, touching the Oconee navigation; regrets Gen. Blackshear's leaving the Senate; Peter Crawford out; the new Board of Internal Improvement, &c. October 20, 1826.

No. 139. Letter from Peter Crawford, Esq.; disgusted with Milledgeville legislating; harness up again to serve constituents; *white* men very uncertain; prospects of the Troup party; opposition caucusing by a judge; regrets to see so many running for Congress on the Troup side; expects to see a half-dozen vagabonds of the Clarkites announced for Congress; Mr. Monroe, successor of General Blackshear in the Senate; faithful service; following an old leader; state of the crops. July 8, 1828.

140. Letter from Daniel Chandler, Esq., asking influence for his election as Solicitor-General of the Northern circuit. October 10, 1831.

Having glanced at all the correspondence attached to the memoir, the author pleads guilty to the bad taste of introducing a letter written to himself by Gen. Blackshear, about thirty years ago. That paper is now before him. The youth to whom such kindly expressions were breathed, more to encourage than to flatter, is now about to finish the memoir of his revered correspondent in a spirit of justice, if not with ability. The author and James Hamilton Blackshear were devoted friends, both about the same age. As a guest for several days together in the sports of the chase and in convivial pastimes, sampling the excellent wines and

rich drinks of the general, which no man knew better how to prepare for his friends,—in listening to his sage counsel, his racy anecdotes, and curious recollections,—the author can never cease to feel gratitude and a melancholy pleasure in reviving those scenes in his memory and in his heart. A few months ago he visited the old homestead. The dwelling was burnt down; tall cotton-stalks grew in the yard; the large old china-trees, planted by the general sixty years ago, had rotted from age. Nothing was green but a small live-oak, which came from an acorn he brought in his pocket from the coast at the close of the war in 1815,—an emblem of his own enduring character.

But there were the graves! General Blackshear and his wife slept side by side, and near him was old Peter Calloway, the once heroic youth who served with him in the Revolution. James Hamilton and William Thweatt, his two sons, who died in the meridian of life, and Mary Jane, the wife of Edward Jefferson Blackshear, reposed within a few feet. His nephew William L. Bush, well known to the author, was in the enclosure, far away from the home of his childhood. Several members of a French family, (Dessaubleaux,) who had been friends and neighbors, mingled their dust in this home of the dead. A half-dozen little graves told of angelic slumbers there. Dear old spot, hallowed by so many tender memories! A voice, as if from the tomb, addresses the author:—

SPRINGFIELD, August 30, 1828.

MY DEAR SIR:—I received with pleasure your favor by the last mail. It is next to taking an esteemed friend and relative by the hand.

With respect to your becoming a candidate for solicitor, if merit has any influence I should think your claim a good one. It is unnecessary for me to say that it is not a general rule in these times. I would recommend your urging your claim; and, with such competitors as you mentioned, I think those who know you cannot hesitate in their choice.

You overrate my influence, as I shall have no more power than another humble individual. I shall, however, take pleasure in promoting your views where I think it will be of service to you. I am not certain that I shall be up, [at Milledgeville,] but intend to if I can, and can there say a word or two to my old friends.

I am in fine health. James is in bed with the ague and fever; the rest are all well. We shall make half-crops in this quarter. I should be glad if you could come in and pay us a visit, and my old cousin, John Shine.* My nephew, William L. Bush, from near Wilmington, died at my house the 14th ult. I have nothing new or important.

Accept the full assurance of my high esteem, D. BLACKSHEAR.

STEPHEN F. MILLER, Esq.

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* A soldier of the Revolution,—grandfather of the author. See a notice of his services in White's Historical Collections of Georgia, p. 656.

A circular addressed to Gen. Blackshear by the committee is here inserted in honor of Savannah and its public-spirited men:—

SAVANNAH, March 18, 1825.

SIR:—It has been resolved by the citizens of Savannah to erect monuments to the memory of Generals Greene and Pulaski. The occasion of Gen. Lafayette's visit has been selected as the most fit time for laying the corner-stones of these monuments. The lively interest which this great and good man has evinced in all parts of our country in the fame of his brothers in arms is an assurance that this tribute to the valor and virtues of two of the heroes of the Revolution will be an occasion of joy and gladness to his generous heart, and will form a pleasing and lasting association in the mind of our venerable guest with his future recollections of the State of Georgia.

The characters and services of the brave commanders to whose memories we are about to pay these tributes of veneration are known to you. Their names are recorded in the history of our republic; their deeds in arms were the pride of their compatriots and the glory of our country; the value of their services demands from posterity the tribute of their gratitude. We therefore invite our fellow-citizens throughout the State to co-operate with us in this work of duty, that the State of Georgia may give another example to the world that republics are not unmindful of the obligations which they owe both to the living and the dead.

It was before the ramparts of Savannah that Pulaski fell on the field of glory, and here General Greene was buried. It is therefore with peculiar propriety that two of the most conspicuous squares of this city have been selected for the sites of these monuments.

It is proposed to complete these monuments in a style corresponding in simplicity and durability with our republican principles, and to make them the common property of every citizen. Hence, it has been determined to limit the subscription to two dollars, in order to enable every person to enroll his name on this list of Revolutionary gratitude. Those who may wish to contribute more can do so, and their names will be noticed as making special donations.

The names of the subscribers will be engrossed on duplicate rolls of parchment, one of which will be deposited in each monument, secured in the most perfect manner.

Your zealous co-operation in this patriotic undertaking is solicited with great confidence. The moneys that may be subscribed you are requested to collect and pay over to the cashier of either of the branches of the Bank of the State of Georgia, or either of the branches of the Bank of Darien, who will thereafter be directed to transmit the money to Anthony Porter, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the State of Georgia, at Savannah, subject to the order of Joseph V. Bevan, Secretary and Treasurer of the Greene and Pulaski Monument Committee.

JOHN STEPHENS,
JOHN SHELLMAN,
WILLIAM B. BULLOCH,
JAMES BOND READ,
RICHARD W. HABERSHAM,
ALEXANDER TELFAIR,
S. B. PARKMAN,
ANTHONY PORTER,
A. B. FANNIN,
M. MYERS,
WILLIAM P. MARSHALL,
JAMES P. SCREVEN.

FAMILY RECORD.

It is deemed proper to give a record which will at least prove interesting to the kindred and the more immediate friends of the family.

David Blackshear and Fanny Hamilton were married in Hancock county, December 2, 1802. Their children were,—

1. Mary Hamilton, born December 1, 1803, and died in infancy.

2. James Hamilton, born November 4, 1805; married Caroline E. L., daughter of Gen. John Floyd, July 2, 1828. He represented the county of Laurens several times in the Legislature, was major of battalion, and died February 23, 1845, leaving a widow and two daughters.

3. William Thweatt, born November 14, 1807, and died August 13, 1838.

4. Edward Jefferson, born June 21, 1810; married Mary Jane, daughter of Col. James J. Pittman, of Mariana, Florida. She died June 20, 1852, leaving a daughter and three sons. E. J. Blackshear was several years a member of the Senate from Laurens county, and a justice of the Inferior Court.

5. Ann Eliza, born April 25, 1812, and died in infancy.

6. Eliza Ann, born December 26, 1813, and died in infancy.

7. David, born February 26, 1816; married Susan E., daughter of Edward Bryan, of Florida, August 14, 1845.

8. Everard Hamilton, born June 19, 1818; married Isabella Maria C., daughter of Col. Everard Hamilton, of Savannah, October 10, 1844.

9. Joseph John Floyd, born October 2, 1821.

10. Elijah Francks, born September 26, 1822; married Mary Ann L., daughter of Colonel Everard Hamilton, October 16, 1845.

11. John Duke Blackshear, born January 14, 1824, and died at the age of one year.

It will be seen that the three daughters of Gen. Blackshear, and one son, died in their infancy. Seven sons survived him, two of whom have since died.

Edward Jefferson Blackshear, Everard Hamilton Blackshear, and Elijah Francks Blackshear all reside on the paternal estate, within a few miles of each other, the settlement provided for them being about four thousand acres, to which they have added by purchase. David Blackshear resides in Florida, and Joseph John Floyd Blackshear has established a plantation in Texas, with part

of his own force and part of the force of his brothers Everard and Elijah, retaining an interest in their planting-operations in Laurens. They act together in great harmony, and all of them are prudent managers, steadily increasing their property, and are upright, useful citizens.

Mrs. Blackshear, the general's wife, was born January 22, 1781, and died February 28, 1824, aged forty-three years.

HIS DEATH, JULY 4, 1837.

The time has now arrived when the affairs of this world are no longer to hold dominion. He had performed the duties of life faithfully. At the age of seventy-three years, he could review the past and bear witness to the emptiness of fame. It had been his privilege to associate with the leading men of his day, and to leave the impress of his character in all the offices he had filled and upon the public mind. Serenely meditating on the future, he relied upon the truths of revelation for his comfort. His illness continued several weeks, in all which time he talked of death with the utmost composure,—said it had been a subject of reflection with him for years, and that his peace with God and with his fellow-men had been assured. In this frame of mind, General DAVID BLACKSHEAR died on the 4th day of July, 1837. While the cannon was pealing forth its thunders in city and village throughout the Union, in celebration of the day which his youthful valor had assisted to render immortal, his spirit was passing from time to eternity. Gallant soldier, noble patriot, and sincere friend, Farewell!

HIS CHARACTER.

Though his early education was imperfect, his mind was abundantly stored with knowledge of almost every description. He was acquainted with many of the sciences, especially those which related to agriculture, such as vegetable chemistry and the analysis of soils. He cultivated the grape extensively, and knew the process of fermentation, the saccharine matter to be added, the alcoholic principle, and the temperature for giving it the best body and flavor. He had the most approved instruments, and used them skilfully for this purpose. He often improved on other methods, by his own reasoning and experiments, on the large variety of grapes in his vineyard.

Between Gen. Blackshear and the late Thomas McCall* (the

* Brother to the author of McCall's History of Georgia.

best wine-grower of his day in the South) there existed a warm personal friendship. They mutually aided each other in the manufacture of wine. Mr. McCall cultivated the grape on a much larger scale, and produced as elegant wines as any imported. In his message to the Legislature in 1827, Gov. Troup refers to him:—

> The introduction of a new culture may claim the countenance of Government, as well from its general utility as from the difficulties attending on it. Among the varieties which contribute to the comfort of man, that of the vine ranks with the first class,—a culture eminently promotive of the public health and the public morals. Our respectable fellow-citizen, Thomas McCall, of Laurens, distinguished alike for his science and philanthropy, has devoted many years to this culture, and his laudable zeal and patient industry give promise of ultimate success. A temporary and limited encouragement may insure it; and good effects would be seen eventually in a diversified cultivation, in an independence on foreigners for an article of great value, and in the gradual substitution in practice of a less for a more intoxicating beverage. If you coincide with me in the policy of extending a fostering hand to this subject of agriculture, the kind and degree of encouragement will be regulated by a sound discretion.

Besides his grapery of several acres, Gen. Blackshear had large orchards, from which he distilled apple and peach brandies of the purest kind. Nothing was neglected in the manufacture, from gathering the fruit to the dropping of the rectified spirits from the tube. He usually gave morning drams to his slaves; and whenever, from exposure to cold or water, they required a tonic, he ordered them to receive it from his cellar. It was often the case that in heavy work—raising houses, building mill-dams, and adjusting timbers—they were in a condition, as was then believed by most owners, to justify a little *spirits* for their health. The slaves at all events were grateful, and seemed to pursue their work more cheerfully. He never permitted them to have it in such quantity as to produce intoxication, and of course he saw nothing to regret from the custom.

He also cultivated the cane, and made sugar and syrup more than enough for his own use. It was his rule to let his neighbors have whatever he could spare from his farm,—corn, bacon, flour, beef, sugar, syrup, rice, brandy, wine, wool,—lumber from his saw-mills, and all kinds of produce which he did not need for his own consumption. He never profited by scarcity and high prices in the market. His rates were just fairly remunerative for the labor bestowed. He never speculated on the necessities of people. All that came were supplied, if in his power. If they were able, he required payment within a reasonable time. The truly poor, who

were pinched by hunger, received provisions gratis,—plenty for them and their little ones. Gen. Blackshear was a first-rate judge of human nature, and was not often deceived. To the honest and industrious he was ever a friend; to the idle and dissolute he showed no favor, except *rebuke*, when they troubled him with their wants. Though obliging in his disposition, he adhered to certain rules which he adopted early in life:—

1. Never to spend money before you get it.
2. Never pay other people's debts.
3. Never pay interest.

Much is comprehended in these few words. They reveal the secret of prosperity, in violence often to the best sympathies. Gen. Blackshear was governed by principle in all his movements,—never by impulse. Hence his great success and influence.

His hospitality was abundant and most agreeably dispensed. In his days, with lessons from the Revolution, through all ranks of society, in camp and in council, and until within the last twenty years, it was the prevailing custom—the social law—to offer wines and stronger drink to visitors, and to treat in public places. Gen. Blackshear kept up the usage. For those who did not relish wine, and refused to indulge higher, he had a drink of his own invention, which he called cider-royal, which was indeed good enough for kings. It was composed of brandy, sugar, and cider,—perhaps something else,—in such proportions as he had ascertained to form the most palatable and refreshing beverage. His sideboard was an ingredient of hospitality. He partook himself, but never to excess; nor could any guest so far forget himself, even if inclined, as to become *out of fix* under his roof by too free a resort to the decanters.

During their journeys on the circuit, and often in the intervals between courts, the judges and bar would spend their leisure time with Gen. Blackshear. The dignified Early, the jovial Strong, and other high functionaries who enjoined silence in court and held the multitude in awe by their stern authority, laid aside their official consequence, and shot ducks and angled for fish with as much glee as the boys who for the time-being were their guides and companions. The judges would go to the mill and wade upon the sheeting, or creep softly upon the dam, spearing the finny tribe or harpooning a turtle, with a perfect relish for the sport. After such achievements, the sideboard was called upon for its quota of *applause*. It was all right then, as public opinion had decreed it so. But a very decided change has since taken place. Sideboards,

wine, and brandy, and such old-fashioned *luxuries*, have been dispensed with,—certainly an improvement on the *virtues* of our predecessors.

In politics, Gen. Blackshear belonged to the school of Jefferson, and was a great friend and adviser of Gov. Troup. He voted for him as a Representative to Congress in 1805, and for Governor in 1821, 1823, and 1825. His influence in the Legislature exceeded perhaps that of any other member. An anecdote or two related of Judge Dooly will be in point.

Before going on the bench, Col. Dooly had some military ambition, and was a candidate for brigadier-general. When the election came on before the Legislature, Gen. Blackshear proposed some man whom he deemed worthy as an opposing candidate. Dooly was defeated, and charged his *disgrace* to Gen. Blackshear. Accosting a man from the country before a crowd at the hotel, Dooly asked him if he would do a little job for big pay? The man said he had no objection, if he was able. Dooly remarked, "You are able, very able,—well qualified, no doubt, for the business." The countryman desired to know what it was. Dooly told him it was merely to curse. "Well," replied the man, "I can do a little of that in my own way." "Then, sir," remarked Dooly, "begin at once, and I will pay you a dollar to curse Gen. Blackshear one hour. Curse him loud on these steps; curse him at the corners of the streets; curse him in the Capitol-square; curse him all over town; curse him till your words give out, and then come to me for more. The cursing must be done this evening, or it will be too late. I am not strong enough to curse on so big a scale, and must do it by deputy." The man excused himself, and thus the *cursing*-operation failed, amid roars of merriment.

At another time Judge Dooly noticed a gentleman very assiduous in his attentions to members of the Legislature for several days, when, taking him aside, he asked if he was a candidate. The reply being in the affirmative, Dooly inquired if Gen. Blackshear supported him. The candidate was unable to say, but thought from circumstances that the general would vote against him. "Then," said Dooly, "go home at once: save your tavern-bill and your feelings. If Gen. Blackshear is against you, you are beaten,—badly beaten. I was once a candidate, and Gen. Blackshear had me beaten by *a dead man, who was no candidate!*"

Gen. Blackshear was frequently called to the President's chair while the Senate was organizing, and on other special occasions acted as chairman. His dignified manner, open and expressive

countenance, and his great experience in deliberative bodies, made his presence quite commanding. He very much resembled Dr. Franklin; and the full-length portrait in the House of Representatives of the great philosopher affords a correct idea of Gen. Blackshear. In strong common sense, and in the ability to understand first principles, they were also alike. Dr. Franklin excelled all men of his day in conversational powers. Gen. Blackshear was eloquent in the simplicity and force with which he expressed himself. He was a man of great natural abilities, and only wanted the cultivation and employments of Franklin to render his name as eminent in statesmanship, letters, and philosophy.

At the Anti-Tariff Convention of 1832, Gen. Blackshear was chairman of the committee, which consisted of twenty other members,—Berrien, Forsyth, Cumming, Clayton, Cuthbert, Gamble, Reese, Spalding, Tait, Rockwell, Beall of Bibb, Taylor of Burke, Bailey, Warner, Dawson, Haynes, Gordon of Putnam, Clark of Henry, Janes, and Harris.

Enough has been shown from public documents and from the history of his life to prove that Gen. Blackshear was a man of note and is worthy of a place among public benefactors. He did not, it is true, fill so wide a space as some; but he acted his part with as much patriotism and integrity as the greatest.

His old age was soothed by the presence of one who assisted in the Revolution to punish the murderers of his eldest brother, of which an account has been given in the early part of this memoir. After a separation of forty years, the Rev. Peter Calloway, stricken by domestic sorrows, came to the house of Gen. Blackshear, who embraced him with tears of joy. The reunion was pleasant to both. Mr. Calloway was invited to make Springfield his home. For several years he was a cherished inmate of the family, shared the best, was treated with the tenderness of a brother, and at length died under the general's roof. The same graveyard contains the dust of both. The commander of armies and the humble Baptist preacher—the two friends in life, one successful and the other unfortunate—will continue to repose together until the trumpet of the resurrection shall summon them to their final destiny.

[*Papers referred to in Memoir.*]

I.—GOV. IRWIN TO D. BLACKSHEAR.

February 9, 1796.

DEAR SIR:—Time will not permit me to write you so fully as I could wish. But I am happy to hear of your spirited exertions on the present occasion, and trust you will still exert yourself in giving all assistance in your power to the frontiers. And rest assured that there shall be nothing lacking that is in the power of Government for their protection.

I am, dear sir, with respect, yours,

JARED IRWIN.

II.—ADJUTANT-GENERAL TO MAJOR D. BLACKSHEAR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, GREENSBORO, October 21, 1797.

(General Orders.)

In consequence of a law passed in Congress the 24th of June, 1797, and of a communication to his Excellency the Governor of Georgia from the Secretary of War, bearing date of the 1st August last past, for organizing, arming, and equipping, according to law, and holding in readiness to march at a moment's warning, our proportion of 80,000 militia,* officers included, being 1334—

You are therefore immediately to proceed in detailing to the proper officers in your brigade the following number of officers and men, and cause the same to be organized, armed, and equipped, according to law, and held in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

You will accept any independent corps of cavalry, artillery, or infantry, as part of this detachment, provided they shall voluntarily engage in the service,—viz.: 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 captains, 4 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 16 sergeants, 16 corporals, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 paymaster, 1 surgeon, 1 surgeon's mate, 1 sergeant-major, 1 drum-major, 1 fife-major, 4 drummers, 4 fifes, and 256 privates.

You will without delay report to me your progress, and on the state of this detachment.

By the commander-in-chief's command, of Louisville, the 16th October, 1797.

JONAS FAUCHE,
Adjutant-General.

III.—MAJOR BLACKSHEAR TO ————†

May 24, 1798.

SIR:—Agreeably to general orders of the 9th of February, 1798, and the arrangements of the adjutant-general of the 14th of February, 1798, yourself, and adjutant of your battalion, will rendezvous at Sparta, on the 3d of July next, uniformed, armed, and equipped, according to law, provided with your commissions, there to perform such evolutions and other military exercise as the adjutant-general may direct.

You will also cause to be held a review of your battalion at Sandersville on July 5th next, for the adjutant-general's inspection, as contemplated in the fore-mentioned general orders, which you will find in the

* For the expected war with France after the President's proclamation of neutrality. Major D. Blackshear was brigade-inspector at the time.

† The address does not appear in the copy retained.

Augusta Chronicle of the 17th of February, 1798, and to which you will have reference to conduct yourself accordingly in the orders you will issue.

By the brigadier's command. D. BLACKSHEAR,
Brigade-Major.

IV.—JAMES JONES* TO D. BLACKSHEAR.

SHIP-YARD, September 4, 1798.

DEAR SIR:—After you left us, my indisposition increased and continued pretty severe, so as entirely to confine me till about ten days ago. The moment I was able, I went to town, and have written to New York for the articles you want, through a very honest friend in town who deals there. In all probability, they will arrive in about four weeks from this, —say 1st October. Not meeting with a conveyance from Savannah, and being, besides, in a very great hurry to return home, I deferred writing you till now.

The only news of consequence was that the city of Philadelphia has again been attacked with the yellow fever, and it made its first appearance in greater terror than at any former period. The public offices had all been removed to Trenton, New Jersey. The principal physicians had concluded to leave the place; and, of course, every person who can possibly get away will abandon a place that seems devoted to fall a victim to the most dreadful pestilence ever experienced in this New World. To contemplate the emporium and most flourishing city of a great and rising nation, till lately exempt from most of the great national calamities which have desolated many parts of the Old World, now seriously threatened with a combination of two of the most awful afflictions that ever visited any land, is a melancholy and painful reflection, and, with the aid of a very small share of superstition, (or, perhaps, more justly, of religious confidence,) might induce us to consider and ascertain whether these dreadful visitations are the consequence of our own national pollution. The zealous advocates of the times would account for them on plain and familiar principles. They would say the malady is introduced by contagion from foreign intercourse; and this is probably the true cause. The other calamity—I mean war—they will not consent to rank in the same class. For my own part, I believe them to be the offspring of the same parent cause.

The connections we have formed, and, in some instances, diligently cultivated, with European powers, could not fail to involve us in their destinies. That jealousy which is so inseparable from human nature, and which can scarcely tolerate an equal attention with others from a friend, can much less brook the slightest mark of particular favor. This passion is as prevalent in nations and their rulers as it is among individuals.

These are barely remarks: I need not apply them. Present appearances prove the justice and goodness of the late President's advice to the United States on the propriety of avoiding foreign connections.

I am, dear major, with esteem, your most obedient servant,

JAMES JONES.

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* Mr. Jones was often a member of the State Legislature from Chatham county, and was elected a Representative in Congress in 1798. He died at Washington City, January 12, 1801. See a notice of him in White's Historical Collections, p. 367.

V.—MAJOR D. BLACKSHEAR TO COL. RUTHERFORD.

May 21, 1799.

DEAR SIR:—Agreeably to orders from Brigadier-General Irwin of the 20th inst., and from the adjutant-general in the Louisville Gazette of the 19th of March, 1799, the field-officers of your regiment will meet at Sparta on the 23d of September next, uniformed and equipped, in order to receive such instruction of the discipline prescribed by Congress as the adjutant-general may think proper to direct.

You will also order all the commissioned officers of your regiment, together with the adjutant and first sergeant of each company, to appear at Sandersville on the 25th of September, armed with muskets and bayonets,—the commissioned officers to have their commissions,—in order to perform the evolutions prescribed by law. You will also call the whole of your regiment together at Sandersville, the 26th of September, by ten o'clock in the forenoon, well equipped. The officers commanding companies will come provided with exact rolls of the number of each grade enrolled in their respective districts or commands, in order that the regiment may be reviewed, inspected, and manœuvred as the law directs.

Believe me to be, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

D. BLACKSHEAR, *Brigade-Major.*

VI.—GOV. JACKSON TO D. BLACKSHEAR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, LOUISVILLE, June 18, 1799.

SIR:—I received your communication of the 16th instant, by Mr. Allen, this morning, and am sorry to learn the state of things in your quarter; but I yet hope there will be no occasion for violence on our side.

Did the citizens who entice the Indians on this side the river know the injury they do to the reputation of the State, exclusive of that they occasion to their neighbors, I am certain they would desist from a practice neither warranted by the laws nor dictated by honesty, justice, or prudence.

Supposing that I possess a gang of cattle which can feed better over the Oconee than on this side, but to gain permission for which I must accept of visits from the Indians and furnish them with spirituous liquors: is it proper that I should keep, or be allowed to keep, that gang over that river, in order to entice those Indians on this side, give them liquors, and, in a state of intoxication, lay all my neighbors open to their depredations, —and this, too, when my neighbors are in no ways interested in property over the river? The settlement would be justified in taking harsh steps with the persons and cattle which should thus expose them to savage incursion.

Mr. Allen has mentioned two persons guilty of this charge,—Captain ——, of Montgomery, and Mr. ——, at the Bluff. I confess myself surprised at Captain ——, after the recent occurrence which put him to so much trouble. It appears as if, after having drawn the vengeance of the Indians on his country, and risked an Indian war, with all its horrors, that way, (and that some were killed in consequence of his conduct is certain,) that he is now determined to rouse the whites against the Indians, and bring on trouble that way. Mr. —— I am not acquainted with, but should be sorry if I should be driven to the necessity of informing Mr.

Hawkins of those things, and of permitting the Indians taking off such gangs over the Oconee as may have been purposely driven over.

The enclosed extract of a law now in force in this State will, however, be sufficient for you or any other magistrate to stop the practice of selling spirituous liquors to Indians, by taking up and binding over the persons guilty as therein pointed out.

As to the Indians, I wish we could forbear as much as possible from commencing violence. At the same time, it is far from my wish or intention to screen them or support them in any bad action. Should the horses not be found, (but which I hope they may be,) I shall make a positive demand of them, and for that purpose request a particular description of them by the owners, on oath, with the particulars of —— and —— conduct, and that of the Indians when last in.

Should other Indians come into your settlement, and behave so as to require noticing, if you can procure any information, they are liable to be sent to gaol equally with whites for any crime they may be guilty of; and if, after being required to go over the river to their own side, they obstinately remain, they are liable to be apprehended by a warrant, under the hand of any magistrate, as vagabonds, under the act to amend the act for punishment of vagabonds, passed the 1st February, 1788.

But I would much rather prefer the punishment of our own people, who are, in fact, the sole authors of those mischiefs by enticing them on this side the river. Should the worst of your fears, however, take place, you shall be supported. I only advise moderation and prudence on our side, to convince the Union that it is not the wish of the citizens of Georgia to commence hostility, or to precipitate the United States into an Indian war when they have every expectation of an European one, and which conduct, were we to commence, might so anger the Union as to prevent our obtaining the Oconee lands, which, I have reason to believe, is in a fair train.

The extract of the law, as I before mentioned, will point out your powers and duty with those who draw the Indians for interested purposes to this side the river.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

JAMES JACKSON.

VII.—JAMES JONES TO D. BLACKSHEAR.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1799.

DEAR MAJOR:—It is not the longest absence or most remote distance from an old friend that can make me forget him. When I saw you last, I recollect my promise to correspond with you constantly from this place. It is to prove I mean to fulfil that engagement, more than any interesting intelligence I can as yet afford you, that I now write.

We have been almost two weeks in session without taking the sense of Congress on any question of the least anxiety. Nothing of importance has as yet been proposed. My hours pass away very heavily for want of employment, for I have not been accustomed to this kind of dull inactivity, and it does not agree with me.

Our envoys to France have been gone now about six weeks; and many people here of high rank and information believe their mission will produce a full and speedy reconciliation with that nation. There are others, however, who seem to consider their embassy in a different view, and who do not entertain any hopes of their success. From every thing I can

learn, I am fully of opinion we shall have peace. On this ground it is in contemplation to attempt a reduction of the army-establishment and of the expensive system of defence. It is generally believed the attempt will succeed. The disposition of the present Congress appears at present to be much more temperate than that of the late. There are in the majority many moderate men, who will not support any violent party measures, if any such should be proposed. The President tells us, although peace should be established with France, we must not relax in the system of defence; that is to say, be it peace or be it war, we must have an army and navy. But I hope he will not find a majority of this Congress of that opinion.

This day we have the accounts of a most important victory obtained by Massena over the Russians and Austrians in Switzerland. I enclose you a paper containing this and other information.

I have not yet been able to attend to your business: that shall be the subject of my next. I hope to hear often from you. Please make known this information to your friends and neighbors. We are in hourly expectation of being informed of the appointment of commissioners by the President to treat with us for our western territory. His language to us when we made known our powers to him gives us a right to expect it.

I am, dear sir, with real esteem, your most obedient servant,

JAMES JONES.

VIII.—JAMES JONES TO D. BLACKSHEAR.

PHILADELPHIA, February 16, 1800.

DEAR MAJOR:—In my former letter I told you that I would inform you in my next of the state of the business you requested of me to inquire into here. I then thought confidently that I had brought on your memorandum on the subject. I am well assured I attended to it in assorting my papers at home just before I set out; but, to my surprise and mortification, I now find I must have left it in my desk in the hurry of business on leaving home. You must pardon this accident; and, if you receive this in season, write me immediately on the subject, and it will still be in time for me to inquire and bring you information on my return.

Congress do business so tediously that not one act of consequence is passed, although we have been nearly three months in session. You will no doubt have seen in the newspapers the motion for reducing the army, and the debates thereon, or a part of them; also the motion for repealing that part of the ——* law abridging the freedom of the press, and the fate of both these attempts. They were both unsuccessful. The first was lost by a majority of twenty votes; the last was once carried ——, and, on a motion to amend the resolution, was defeated by a counter-resolution, 52 to 49.

Some resolutions have lately been passed to inquire into the circumstances of Jonathan Robbins' case, the man who was given up by the judge in South Carolina to the British consul and afterward hung in Jamaica. It appears, by the papers laid before Congress by the President, that he did request and advise the judge to give the man up. It also appears that no question was made whether Robbins was an American or not. An interesting question now arises in Congress to be determined:—whether, by

* Several words in this letter have been obliterated by the decay of the paper.

the 27th article of the British treaty, an American citizen is liable to be delivered over to a foreign tribunal on a charge of having committed an offence on board a British ship or in the dominions of that kingdom, or whether that article of the treaty is to be construed to affect only British subjects who may seek refuge from justice in this country?

Another equally interesting question is whether the Executive is justifiable in throwing the weight of his advice and request into the scale on any judicial determination. Each of these points will no doubt require a full and temperate discussion, and, I hope, will be determined consistently with the liberties and safety of our fellow-citizens.

There is an act before us for establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy, which I now think will pass. This was not my opinion till lately. I have serious apprehensions it will be the means of great fraud and abuses, and shall vote against it. Should it pass, I shall be happy to find my fears groundless on the operation of the law.

There is also a new militia law before us, introduced by General Lee. It has been ordered to be printed; but it is not yet done, so that I can only give you some of the principal features of it. It divides the people into classes according to age. All under twenty-six form the first class: these are to be first called out in case of war, and the others are not to be called on so long as the first class are sufficient to defend the country. These young men are to be called out so many days in each year to—(defaced,) the other classes not at all. I do not expect this will pass,—at least, in its present shape.

A resolution was last week laid on our table proposing an alteration in the Constitution to prevent judges from being appointed to any other offices than judicial.

You must have heard of the wonderful revolution in the French Government. What is to be the fate of that long convulsed and distracted country is for time only to ascertain. May it arrive at a permanent and happy system of government, ought to be every good man's wish. We have not yet heard of the arrival of our envoys in France. Some believe that the late change is favorable to negotiation; others think differently. For my own part, with the opportunity I have to judge, I cannot suppose there is much doubt of an amicable adjustment, if, as I have been assured and believe, our envoys are seriously disposed to effect it.

We have not yet had a meeting with the Commissioners of the United States on our land-business, although we have done all we could to obtain one. One of the commissioners has gone to England lately, and another is appointed in his stead. We are now told we are to be favored with a meeting in a few days. We cannot promise ourselves any thing more at present than to obtain from those commissioners such proposals as may be likely to meet the approbation of our Assembly, who may in that case pass another act to accept them; for we are informed, indirectly, that the terms in our act will not be acceded to. We shall, be assured, use every exertion to put this great subject in a train for completion as early as possible.

We have a law respecting post-roads before us, and have got an office inserted in Sandersville from Louisville. I would write you very often if you had a post now. Yours, truly,

J. JONES.

IX.—JAMES JONES TO D. BLACKSHEAR.

LOUISVILLE, September 11, 1800.

DEAR SIR:—If I had not been prevented by the interdiction of intercourse from Savannah, I should some time since have visited you and some other friends in the western* part of the State, to explain fully the situation of our negotiation about the territory. It will be out of my power to perform that duty, and I will give you a statement of the business on paper.

You will have seen, by my letters from Philadelphia, that nothing could be done under the act of our State or that of Congress. The commissioners had power only to receive our proposals, not to close with them. We had no power to make proposals other than those contained in the law. Thus our negotiations would have terminated at the beginning, had we not supposed it better to endeavor to enter upon such explanations as would tend to bring about the accomplishment of our object as early as possible. With this view, we had frequent interviews with the Commissioners of the United States, who at length told us that if their powers were enlarged they would make us positive proposals immediately, which we might lay before our Legislature for their determination. This we considered a desirable plan, and a clause was introduced in Senate authorizing the Commissioners to agree finally with us and accept a cession on such terms as they might think reasonable. This passed; but a clause was added to empower them to settle all claims of *individuals* to any of the land in question. This I opposed, and after a long debate it was struck out. Another clause, however, was inserted, to authorize them to report a statement of facts to Congress for their decision thereon. This I did not like, and told the House so; but I thought it not so bad as the former, and believed it best not to defeat the law on that account. It finally passed in this shape at the close of the session,—for the Senate had hung up the bill in suspense for three weeks, on account of losing the former clause, which they so ardently wished to pass.

The Commissioners of the United States now brought forward their proposals, which, to our surprise, were by no means such as we had a right from their conversation to expect. They proposed to extinguish the Indian claim to all our reserved lands at the expense of the United States, as soon as the Indians can be prevailed on to relinquish, and, further, to pay to Georgia a sum of money, to be hereafter agreed on, by way of price. This sum they intimated might be five hundred thousand dollars. But they propose to our Legislature to transfer the Yazoo deposit into the Treasury of the United States, and that the United States do indemnify the State against the purchasers. This we assured them we had no power to treat of, nor had the State Legislature power over it, nor, if they had, did we believe they would do any thing of the sort. They said the State might do it or not, as she pleased, but they thought it necessary to propose it. We told them it would be very obnoxious. They also speak of the claims against the lands, which will reduce the price to be paid to the State. We replied, we admit no claims whatever on the lands except those of the settlers, and that we would not, nor did we believe the State would, notice or admit of any claims whatever in the act of cession, when-

* It is quite amusing now to hear of the Oconee as the *western* portion of Georgia.

ever it should be made, and remonstrated against introducing that subject into the proposals. But they answered, we might avoid answering to that part of the proposals if we chose, but they deemed it their duty to suggest the claims.

We discovered very soon a disposition in the commissioners to favor the purchasers if it was possible, and used every means in our power to defeat them. They obtained from the President positive instructions to Col. Hawkins to use every exertion to bring the Indians to a treaty, for the purpose of obtaining the Oakmulgee Fork and Tallasee country, and authority for the Governor of the State to appoint an agent to co-operate with the agent of the United States in bringing about a disposition in the Indians to relinquish their claims to those lands. This paper I enclosed to the Governor on my first arrival; but the present distracted state of the Nation, owing to the wicked projects of Bowles and his abettors, forbid any attempt to hold a treaty at present; and Col. Hawkins has written the Governor to this effect. He also mentions he has received no instructions from the Government on the subject of a treaty. This is unaccountable, as we were assured the Secretary of War would enforce the instructions of the President, by writing in the most pressing manner to the agent on the subject. It may be possible that the copy which I brought on and furnished the Governor was intended to be forwarded to Col. Hawkins; but this is an unusual way of sending despatches, and a very loose and uncertain one. In short, it is mysterious to me how this omission has happened. As it turns out, however, the State suffers no inconvenience from it, for it is obvious that nothing could be done at present with the Indians; and, if a treaty were held, it is most likely the money which Congress have appropriated for it would be faithlessly expended. I trust, however, that the influence of Bowles in the Nation is by this time at an end, and that the divisions and ferment among the Indians will soon subside, and afford us a favorable opportunity of making use of the means and power we have of acquiring the long-wished-for extension of our limits.

I am still of opinion, if our next Legislature are firmly attached to the principles which have prevailed for some years past, and take the proper measures to confirm and establish what has been done, we shall soon have the happiness to see harmony and tranquillity restored, with a confirmation of our just and necessary proceedings. It is not to be denied that there are many men of considerable rank and influence in the General Government deeply interested in the speculations which have been made on our territory, and who have used, and will use, every effort in their power to establish the grants: but I am consoled by the belief that there will be found enough of disinterested patriotism and public virtue in the National Legislature to defeat their towering projects.

It will be necessary, if the Legislature shall think proper to pursue the object of a cession to the United States, to pass another law, giving full power to their commissioners to cede on such terms as they may think right. They may, and ought, at the same time to draw up a set of instructions to their commissioners, prescribing the terms on which they were to cede; for if the terms are specified in the act there will be no room left for negotiation, and the other party have only to say yes or no. Whereas, on the other plan, mutual explanations might produce a fortunate termination of the business, which can hardly be expected from an abrupt

declaration of the terms of cession in the law itself. Of this, however, the Legislature will judge and determine.

I am, dear sir, your most obedient friend and servant,

JAS. JONES.

N.B.—The Secretary of War did not make his report on the claims of the militia till very late in the session. We endeavored, but in vain, to have it referred to a select committee. This could not be carried; for it was contrary to the rule of the House. It was referred to the Committee of Claims; and I frequently pressed that committee to investigate and report on this subject; but it was then so late, and the committee so much thronged with other business, they could not act on it. The chairman has promised, in a letter to me, to take up the subject at the beginning of the next session, when I shall press the matter with every exertion.

Major Blackshear will please communicate this information to his and my friends and constituents in the frontier-counties, and oblige his obedient friend, J. JONES.

X.—SAMUEL HAMMOND* TO D. BLACKSHEAR.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 23, 1803.

DEAR SIR:—I cover you herewith one of our papers of the day, which will communicate an idea of the proceedings of Congress. Of other news we are very barren here.

The Committee on Claims have, contrary to my expectations, reported unfavorably upon our militia-claims, although the Secretary of War had made a favorable report, which was referred to them. I yet hope, as their report is bottomed upon an opinion directly opposite to all the documents before them, that we shall procure an order for payment whenever the report is acted upon. At present we have a very thin House; and, Gen. Meriwether being one of the members absent, we shall avoid acting upon the report for some time, in order for the absent members being again in their places.

I have not heard any thing from our State Legislature except the appointment of their State officers. I fear they will adjourn before they will have it in their power to act upon the resolutions which passed here, proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States relative to the election of President and Vice-President. I think it a subject of very high importance, and would be very sorry if we should be compelled to go again to that election hoodwinked as heretofore. The lively recollection of the situation we were placed in at the last Presidential election produces my anxiety on the present occasion.

Accept my best wishes for health and prosperity. With compliments of the season, I am, respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

S. HAMMOND.

XI.—GOV. MITCHELL TO GEN. DAVID BLACKSHEAR.

MILLEDGEVILLE, August 4, 1813.

DEAR SIR:—From the representations I have received of the fears of our people on the frontier, under the present state of Indian hostility, I

* Col. Hammond was an officer in the Revolution, was elected to Congress from Georgia in 1802, and, after filling various public employments under the General Government, served as Secretary of State of South Carolina. He died, September 11, 1842, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. See his biography in White's Historical Collections, p. 624.

have to request that you will proceed to that part of the frontier within your brigade, and adopt such measures as will afford some security to the inhabitants, until the troops now ordered to be got in readiness are marched to the attack of the Indians.

You will report to me what you deem necessary in this respect, and have as much regard to economy as the nature of the case will admit.

I am, dear sir, with great regard and esteem, your very obedient servant,

D. B. Mitchell.

XII.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO LT. COL. E. WIMBERLY.

August 7, 1813.

(General Orders.)

Sir:—Agreeably to orders from his Excelleney the Governor, of the 4th instant, you will proceed without delay to call out of your regiment one subaltern, one sergeant, one corporal, and fifteen privates to each of the three forts to be built on the frontier of your county, whose duty it will be to erect the said forts agreeable to the plan enclosed. You will relieve the said detachments once every week by the same number, until you receive further orders. Those at Forts Telfair and Twiggs will be furnished with rations by Mr. Drury Williams, and Fort Jackson by Mr. William Jemison. Should any thing transpire to excite further alarms, you will communicate it to me without further delay.

You will call on some expert captain, in whom you have confidenee, to take command of the whole detachment, whose duty it will be to superintend the aforesaid works and the discipline of the troops.

I am, &c., D. Blackshear,

Brigadier-General 2d Brigade 5th Division.

Note in the Order-Book.—Similar orders were given to Col. Allen Tooke, of Pulaski county. Major James Taylor is appointed to furnish the men building the forts in said county.

There were also similar orders given to Major Cawthorn, of Telfair county, who is authorized to make a contract to furnish the troops building the forts on the frontier of that county.

XIII.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO GOV. MITCHELL.

Oconee, August 13, 1813.

Sir:—I have just returned from my tour on the frontier of my brigade, where I found the inhabitants in a high state of alarm,—an immense number of whom had left and fled to the interior.

I proceeded to lay off three forts on the frontier of Twiggs county, (at about ten miles distant from each other,) about one hundred feet square, to have two block-houses, and enclosed with a stockade eight feet above ground,—and ordered one subaltern, a sergeant, a corporal, and fifteen privates to each, and a captain to command and superintend the buildings, and discipline of the men.

In Pulaski, having a greater extent of frontier, I laid out four, to be built in the same manner as those in Twiggs, and the same number of men to each, commanded by a captain.

I then proceeded to Telfair, and laid out three, ninety feet square, and ordered one sergeant, a corporal, and twelve privates to each, and a subaltern to command the whole, to be relieved every ten days until further

orders. I employed persons to furnish those men called out with meat, meal, and salt until some arrangement can be made.

This plan of defence, with the addition of two horsemen to each fort to reconnoitre on the other side of the river as far as the next fort, I should deem sufficient even in time of actual danger, which protection will be a great inducement to those who have left their homes to return. Those in Telfair should have the same force as the other counties; but that county is thinly inhabited, and the men called out are from the frontier-counties.

Should this plan meet your Excellency's approbation, I shall immediately order men from Wilkinson and Laurens to relieve them; and, if it should be deemed proper to reduce or augment the force thus ordered out, any other order your Excellency may think proper to give shall be attended to with the utmost promptness. My exertions, together with your letter to Col. Tooke reiterating that the frontier should be protected, had great effect in removing the apprehension of danger. Should there be any arms and ammunition to spare, those forts in Telfair county will stand in need of some. I am, &c., D. BLACKSHEAR,

Brigadier-General.

P.S.—I send this express by Mr. Maddux, by whom I can receive any communication you may think proper to make. D. B.

XIV.—GOV. MITCHELL TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

MILLEDGEVILLE, August 14, 1813.

SIR:—Your letter of yesterday I have this moment received by Mr. Maddux express. I hope the inhabitants of the frontier in your brigade will be satisfied with the measures you have adopted, although I am fearful the expense will be very considerable. I shall rely upon the inhabitants in that quarter doing all they can to make the burden as light as possible to the State in her present situation, when all her resources will be wanted to carry on an active campaign against the enemy.

I have thought, since I saw you, that the best mode of securing the whole of our lower frontier will be to erect a fort and block-house on the middle ridge over the river, between that and the Ekau-fo-no-ko Swamp, and occupy it with a suitable garrison. This would save us the trouble and expense of garrisons for all the forts along our frontier, and would hold the Indians in complete check. The objection that it is Indian country can be easily obviated by obtaining the consent of the General Government, and the friendly Indians, if necessary. In the mean time, the posts you have marked out will keep our frontiers in quiet.

I returned yesterday from a tour to Fort Hawkins, and from thence to Clinton, Monticello, and Eatonton. Nothing new has occurred. I expect to issue an order for the march of the troops to the frontier next week.

I am, with high consideration and respect, your very obedient servant,

D. B. MITCHELL.

The express is in such haste to get back that I have not detained him an hour.

XV.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO LT. COL. JOSEPH BLACKSHEAR.

September 3, 1813.

(Brigade Orders.)

SIR:—It is but too manifest that a part of the militia of your county called out by the authority of the United States in the late expedition to

Point Petre, either from a disregard to the laws of their country, or from some other cause, failed to perform the duties required of them. I have therefore ordered the captains under whom they were liable to serve to report to you a list of all such defaulters as belong to your county, on the receipt of which you will order a regimental court of inquiry and have the said defaulters duly notified, and will proceed to the trial under the militia law of this State, the eighteenth section of which will completely reach their case. I am, &c.,

D. Blackshear,
Brigadier-General.

Similar orders were issued to Lieut. Cols. Wimberly, Cawley, Tooke, and Major Com't Cawthorn, of Telfair county.

XVI.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO COL. WIMBERLY.

Fort Twiggs, September 14, 1813.

Sir:—The danger of an immediate invasion on the frontier appears to have subsided for the present. A detachment of troops having marched out to Flint River will, in my opinion, give security to the frontier. You will therefore discharge the men ordered out on the frontier of your county. I am, sir, &c.,

D. Blackshear,
Brigadier-General.

XVII.—MAJ. GEN. ADAMS TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

Milledgeville, November 19, 1813.

(Division Orders.)

General orders of the 12th instant require me to raise, in the Fifth Division, one hundred and fifty men, seventy-five of whom, including non-commissioned officers, will be furnished from your brigade, to be taken from the first class of militia. When a classification has taken place in conformity with general orders of the 19th day of September, 1812, nine good horses must be furnished by the men of your brigade. You will take care to have attached to the privates and non-commissioned officers the proper and requisite captains and subalterns according to the number you detach from your command,—viz.: one captain, one lieutenant, and one ensign; and you will cause a full and accurate return to be made to the commander-in-chief of this State, and to Major James Patton, of Twiggs county, with as little delay as possible. Should a voluntary tender of services of a sufficient number render detaching unnecessary, they should be accepted.

You will view the frontier-line in your brigade, and select places for the erection of block-houses, and cause the necessary stockading to be laid off at proper and advantageous sites, and suitable distances between ten and twenty miles from each other. You will remember that block-houses have been erected in the counties of Twiggs, Pulaski, and Telfair. They should be retained if by alteration or repairing they can be made to answer the purpose of defence. As soon as the troops shall have volunteered, or be detached, you will command them to march in equal ratios to the different places on the frontier-line which you will have designated and selected for the erection of block-houses. In distributing the number

required from your command, you will exempt those companies which lie immediately on the frontier-line of each county from the performance of this duty, as their services may be wanted in case of an actual attack or invasion, for which service they should be held in constant readiness. The term of service of the troops called out under these orders will be sixty days, at the expiration of which time they will be discharged.

Should the situation of the country require it at the expiration of that term, others will be ordered out to relieve them.

By order of Major-General David Adams:

JAMES WOODRUFF,
Aide-de-Camp.

XVIII.—GOV. EARLY TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

MILLEDGEVILLE, December 2, 1813.

DEAR SIR:—Your two letters by Mr. Spear were safely delivered. The Legislature will adjourn the day after to-morrow, and you can readily perceive that I can only snatch a moment to address you. The pay-roll shall have an early attention. The service performed by you must be duly appreciated by the State. Nothing has occurred here worth mentioning since you left us.

I thank you for your ideas on the subject of defence along the route you have marked. I will take that subject into consideration as speedily as possible. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER EARLY.

XIX.—GOV. EARLY TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, January 4, 1814.

SIR:—It has become necessary, in consequence of the disability of Brigadier-General Floyd to take the field, that some officer of the same rank should be detailed from the militia of this State to assume the command of the army from Georgia, now in the service of the United States against the hostile Creek Indians.

The task of doing this devolves upon me. In discharging a trust so important to the public interest, I shall look solely to the good of the service; and, with this alone in view, I now tender you the command of the army.

Permit me to believe that you will not hesitate a moment to accept it. The operations during the remainder of the campaign are intended to be entirely active. Preparations are already made for an immediate forward movement to the Tallapoosa River, and that movement will take place immediately on your taking the command. The time is short; but, with every necessary preparation already made, much may be done by the close of the campaign. As the army is now only waiting for a commander, permit me to request that you will repair to this place without the least delay. Here you will receive your instructions from Major-General Pinckney, and can repair forthwith to the scene of operations.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER EARLY.

XX.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO GOV. EARLY.

CAMP, TEN MILES SOUTH OF FLINT RIVER, January 13, 1814.

SIR:—I have just received your Excellency's despatch by the hand of Captain Lane, dated the 10th instant, with the enclosed copies of an order

from Major-General McIntosh, and the report from Col. Hawkins on which the order is forwarded for my again pursuing the object of my first expedition.

I have remained silent on the subject of Col. Hawkins's numerous reports until silence on that subject would cease to be a virtue. Such ambiguous reports are calculated to keep the army bandied about without ever having it in the power of any commander to effect any thing.

When I first arrived at Camp Hope the Miccasukie Indians were represented as hostile, the British force at the Appalachicola few in number, the Red Sticks, or hostile Indians, at about three hundred. At Perryman's, before I left that place, the Miccasukies were represented as friendly, the Seminoles hostile. I endeavored to find out who were the Seminoles; but all the information on that subject was so vague and evasive, and contained so many ambiguities,—the same reports at different times explained differently,—the same Indian towns represented at different times by different names, all calculated to mislead any officer who was credulous enough not to suspect some design.

The day after I left Camp Hope I received an order from Gen. McIntosh, grounded on another report, that fourteen thousand British troops were at the mouth of this river. Now there are a few, some Indians and some negroes, and the Miccasukies have been killing people in Wayne county; and, after all this, it is thought one battalion will be sufficient to conquer the whole of them with the co-operation of Col. Hawkins's seven hundred Indians, and that without artillery or rifles.

If I had the planning of the expedition, (and which I deem of the first importance to Georgia,) I should ask a full regiment, exclusive of detachments to guard my depôts, if Col. Hawkins and his seven hundred troops remained at Fort Mitchell; but if they were to go and co-operate with me, I should want at least fifteen hundred effective men, besides officers. No calculation can be made on any advantage that can result from the colonel and his red force. If your Excellency will only turn to the letter which I saw published two or three weeks since, grounded on one of these reports, stating the receipt of a letter from Linebaugh, dated the 15th of November, the contents of which were reported to Gen. McIntosh about the 18th of December, stating the intelligence of the ten ships and fourteen thousand British at the mouth of the river,—if the date of that letter comports with the one I received, it will be seen that it was something more than a month from Linebaugh to Col. Hawkins, and was not communicated to Gen. McIntosh until after I marched from Camp Hope.

If Gen. Jackson or Gen. McIntosh believe that they can induce Col. Hawkins and his red regiment to fight, why not march them to Mobile? Why send them where they are not wanted? I know of no other service they can or will render with me but to employ one-half my force to watch them, and to punish us if we should meet with a repulse; for I should calculate as certain on their turning on us and assisting the enemy in our destruction. But I am aware of them, and told Gen. McIntosh that I did not want that force with me; that if Barnett and about one hundred of his Indians were to go with me I should have no objection.

A great number of my men are sick. Three have died since I crossed the Ocmulgee, three more like to die, about ninety sick and convalescent. A number deserted. I have about seven hundred effectives to guard my places of deposit which I must necessarily establish, to destroy all the hostile Indians, all the negroes, and all the British at the mouth of this river,

and at the same time keep an artful commander and seven hundred warriors in check. Of my situation your Excellency may judge. If I can only obtain provisions, (and of which I have but little doubt if Captain Lane continues here,) I think we shall give a good account of ourselves before long. We shall have to beat meal a few days until the supplies can get on. I shall wait here to-day, and then return back to Flint River, and there act as my orders and circumstances require.

There is a six-pound piece of ordnance in Hartford which might be of great service to us if it was mounted and we had ball.

On my arrival at this place I examined my ammunition, and find the powder fit for nothing but to burn in artillery or to practise with blank-cartridges. My cartridges are too small to load and prime, and some of them in bad condition. If your Excellency could let me have some powder of a good quality, I could go into action with much more confidence.*

XXI.—FROM GOV. EARLY TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

Milledgeville, April 19, 1814.

Dear Sir:—I have for some time forborne taking any definitive steps in relation to the contemplated road from Ocmulgee to St. Mary's, though we wish to have an understanding with Col. Hawkins which might prevent any thing unpleasant from arising between us and the friendly Indians. This understanding is now effected, and there is no obstacle remaining against proceeding immediately to the accomplishment of the object.

To concert properly the arrangements and preparations, so that it may progress speedily and be executed judiciously, is a matter very desirable. For this purpose I wish to have with you a personal interview. If, therefore, it be not too troublesome, I hope and request that you will, as early as may be convenient to you, come to this place.

Major James Taylor has offered to furnish all supplies.

I am, sir, with high regard, your obedient servant,

Peter Early.

XXII.—MAJOR-GENERAL ADAMS TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

Head-Quarters, 15th Division G. M.

Sir:—In pursuance of general orders from the commander-in-chief of the militia of this State, you will, immediately on the receipt of this order, cause the whole of the first class of the militia within your brigade to be assembled at the respective court-houses of the counties in which they reside, for the purpose of being trained and disciplined by their company-officers at least one day in every two weeks.

It is to be understood that the troops (if not already done) are to be organized into companies until they are ordered to take the field, and that each company shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one third lieutenant, one ensign, five sergeants, six corporals, two musicians, and one hundred privates. A muster-roll of each com-

* The letters from Gen. Blackshear here published, to which no signature is attached, are from the rough drafts in his handwriting, or from the Order-Book.

pany, with the names alphabetically arranged, will be returned to me without delay.

By order of Major-General Adams:

WILLIAM COOK,
Aide-de-Camp.

XXIII.—GOV. EARLY TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, July 16, 1814.

SIR:—It has become my duty to appoint the general officers who are to command the first class of the militia of this State. There will be to the detachment one major-general and two brigadiers. Yourself and Gen. Floyd are fixed on as the brigadiers. Be pleased to inform me as early as possible whether you will accept.

I am, with high regard, your obedient servant,

PETER EARLY.

XXIV.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO GOV. EARLY.

OCONEE, July 20, 1814.

SIR:—I this day received yours of the 16th inst., in which you have honored me with a tender of the command of one of the brigades composed of the first class of the militia of this State. I beg leave, therefore, to signify to your Excellency that I am at all times ready promptly to accept that or any other appointment you may think proper to confer on me in which it is in my power to serve my country.

Believe me to be, with highest consideration, respect, and esteem, sir, your Excellency's humble servant,

DAVID BLACKSHEAR,
Brigadier-General.

XXV.—FREDERICK FREEMAN TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, August 25, 1814.

DEAR SIR:—I have just received your letter of this morning by Mr. Bane, and, as his Excellency is not now at the seat of Government, have thought proper to give you *my opinion* upon the subject to which it relates.

We have certainly good reasons to calculate upon military operations from this quarter at no distant period; and it is equally certain that, in that event, the tools and camp-equipage spoken of will not be a burden to the troops. I therefore accord with you in the opinion that they had better be "retained for further public use;" for, although the General Government will be expected to furnish those articles, yet we know how deficient they have been on former occasions. At all events, no injury can result to the State by suspending the sale of them until you can hear from his Excellency upon the subject. He will be here on Monday next.

Col. Hawkins has written to the Governor that the enemy at Appalachicola have ten vessels,—are using all stratagems in their power to deceive the Indians and unite them in their cause. They are training some Indians and negroes in military tactics for purposes hostile to us, telling them that seven nations have combined to put down France, and are now

united and determined to conquer America. All this is stuff to dupe the poor devils.

Gen. Jackson has terminated his negotiations with the Creeks, (says Col. Hawkins.) The line of limits drawn from them is Coosa River (reserving two miles square for Fort Williams) to the falls seven miles above Fort Jackson; thence across to the Tallapoosa at the mouth of Opickshee Creek; thence up said creek ten miles; thence to Chattahoochee, at the mouth of Sum-mo-chi-co Creek, and thence east to Georgia, (supposed to strike the Ocmulgee near the commencement of the new road cut out by your brother,) with an occasional reserve to accommodate the Kinnards. All below the line belongs to the United States.

I have to beg you to excuse my scrawl, for I write in haste, as the bearer is waiting, and I expect you would like to know the facts I have written.

For fear that you may not have seen the last general order relative to the organization of the first class, I send enclosed herewith a copy; and am, with high respect,

Your most obedient humble servant,

FRED. FREEMAN.

N.B.—I am not a candidate, nor can I reconcile it to myself to be one; but I shall be with you when you are called on to take the field, if upon my own expenses.

XXVI.—GOV. EARLY TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, September 1, 1814.

SIR:—I had the honor in due time to receive your letter accepting the appointment which had been tendered to you in the first class of militia ordered to be held in readiness for the field.

When I determined on organizing this detachment, and on having them ready for service, I took the step from a conviction that the crisis rendered it necessary. I had not then received from the War Department any requisition or instructions on the subject. Two days after the date of my letter to you, a requisition from the War Department was received at this office for detaching, organizing, and holding in readiness three thousand five hundred militia for United States service. This requisition prescribes one major-general and two brigadiers. Our movements were, therefore, fortunately timed. The same major-general and brigadiers will command, should it alone be ordered into service.

I have now, after immense difficulties arising from the law of the last Legislature, nearly completed the organization of the whole of the first class, save from Floyd's brigade. That brigade, for obvious reasons, is to remain untouched. In ten days at farthest, the quota, or the whole of the first class, will be completely ready to march. If the quota only is to be used, it can at once be ordered from such parts of the State as may be deemed most advisable.

The elections for company and field officers I have ordered to be held at home. The former have all taken place; the latter will be over within ten days. I have thought it proper to communicate these matters to yourself and the other general officers appointed for this command. The distance of all of you from the seat of Government has deprived me of the benefit of your advice; but I have proceeded with an honest zeal to do

that which my best judgment prescribed. The issue I leave to Providence and the courage of my countrymen.

I have the honor to be, with high regard, your obedient servant,

PETER EARLY.

XXVII.—COL. ALLEN TOOKE TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

HARTFORD, September 8, 1814.

SIR:—I have this day received information from Christian Linebaugh, assistant agent, which contains alarming news; and, in order that you may be fully acquainted with the same, I hereunto annex a copy of the official note received for your perusal:—

"CHATTAHOOCHEE CAMP, NEAR FORT MITCHELL, September 4, 1814.

"*To the Inhabitants of Pulaski county and the town of Hartford.*

"It becomes my duty to make known to my fellow-citizens of Georgia that I have received information from down this river that the Seminole Indians are preparing to make an attack upon Hartford or this place. They have as yet not determined at which place they will strike first. If the information I have received is correct, Hartford, or that neighborhood, will be the first place they will aim for. I think it would be advisable for the inhabitants to be watchful, and have guards and spies out in that quarter, and be prepared for the events. In a short time we shall know how affairs will be with these Lower Indians.

"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"CHRISTIAN LINEBAUGH,

"*Principal Assistant-Agent for Indian Affairs Creek Nation.*"

Sir, I have repeatedly laid letters before you which go to prove the foregoing facts: therefore I have to ask your pardon for intruding on you, which I hope you will grant. The foregoing has created great alarm among the inhabitants of this county. I have therefore ordered an ensign's command to Forts Pike, Greene, and Lawrence, and forty privates, a lieutenant, two sergeants, and two corporals to Fort Mitchell, and one captain to take command of the whole. I am somewhat at a loss respecting the furnishing the provisions: therefore I hope you will instruct me immediately, as I have not laid the orders I have given before his Excellency the Governor.

The first class of militia being organized and given up for the United States service, I have thought proper not to order or request them to perform any service unless in case of invasion: therefore you will be so good as to instruct me whether or not I should order the first class into service.

As we are very weak after deducting the first class, which is within your own knowledge, I hope you will as early as possible aid us in the protection of our defenceless frontier.

I am your most obedient servant,

ALLEN TOOKE,

Lieutenant-Colonel 36th Regiment Georgia Militia.

XXVIII.—GOV. EARLY TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

HEAD-QUARTERS, GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, September 17, 1814.

(General Order.)

It being represented to the commander-in-chief that the Indian frontier on the counties of Twiggs, Pulaski, and Telfair is menaced with depredations from the hostile Indians, Brigadier-General Blackshear will order some prudent and judicious officer, with a patrol of cavalry, consisting of twenty privates, armed with guns, to explore the country between the Ocmulgee, opposite Hartford, and Flint River, at, below, and above the Hitchee Town.

The object of the expedition is twofold:—first, to ascertain whether any hostile Indians are lurking in that quarter; secondly, to ascertain the best practicable route for a road from Hartford to Flint River, striking the latter below the mouth of We-cuy-wau Creek. The officer who shall be ordered on this service will be charged carefully to avoid any interruption with friendly Indians.

By order of the commander-in-chief:

ANTHONY PORTER,
Secretary

XXIX.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO CAPTAIN RICHARD THOMAS.

OCMULGEE, September 19, 1814.

SIR:—I am directed by the commander-in-chief of this State to order some prudent and judicious officer, with a patrol of cavalry, consisting of twenty privates armed with guns, to explore the country between the Ocmulgee, opposite Hartford, and Flint River, at, below, and above Hitchee Town. The object of the expedition is twofold:—first, to ascertain whether any hostile Indians are lurking in that quarter; second, to ascertain the best practicable route for a road from Hartford to Flint River, striking the latter below the mouth of We-cuy-wau Creek.

I have, therefore, with the public interest alone in view, thought proper to call on yourself. You will with the least possible delay take the aforesaid number of privates, who will furnish themselves with about six or seven days' provisions, and arms as above directed, and perform the said tour of service; and at the same time be careful to avoid any interruption with friendly Indians; and immediately on your return make your report to the commander-in-chief.

Believe me to be, with the highest consideration and respect, sir, your humble servant,

D. BLACKSHEAR,
Brigadier-General.

XXX.—EZEKIEL PARK TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

GREENSBORO, October 13, 1814.

SIR:—It is anticipated that you will have the command of the new requisition of militia ordered into service by the United States from the State of Georgia. An old citizen of this place, (Dr. William W. Strain,) quite eminent in his profession and other public business, is desirous of promoting his country's cause by tendering his services in the direct line of his profession. Should it be in your power to confer upon him the

appointment of hospital-surgeon, you will highly gratify the solicitations of a number of his and your friends.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. Park.

XXXI.—GOV. EARLY TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

Head-Quarters, Georgia, Milledgeville, October 21, 1814.

(General Orders.)

The commander-in-chief of the militia of this State, having been required by a letter from the Secretary of War, dated 25th September ultimo, to organize, arm, and equip two thousand five hundred of the militia of Georgia, detached conformably to the orders of the War Department of the 4th of July last, to be held in readiness to join Major-General Jackson, now in the Western country near Mobile, and by a second letter, dated the 10th of October instant, to put in march as soon as practicable the said detachment, orders and directs the following-described regiments, or corps of the first class of militia, to be marched by their respective commanders to Fort Hawkins, on the Ocmulgee River, by Monday, the 21st day of November ensuing, viz.:—

The regiment detached from Major-General Daniel's division, commanded by Col. David S. Booth, and the regiment commanded by Col. Ezekiel Wimberly, detached from Brigadier-General Blackshear's brigade, including the two companies of the first class from Brigadier-General Lee's brigade, in Jones county, and also a volunteer company of artillery commanded by Captain James Saffold, in Clinton, Jones county.

The commanding officers of the foregoing detachments will direct the captains of companies to require of their men to provide themselves with provisions, and employ a baggage-wagon to accompany their several commanders from the place of their march until they reach the rendezvous, for the purpose of transporting such articles of camping and cooking-utensils as may be provided by the men for their own comfort and convenience during the campaign.

At Fort Hawkins they will be furnished with provisions by the United States Army Contractor. They will likewise be furnished at the same place with arms and accoutrements; but it would be very desirable that all persons who can furnish themselves with rifles, shot-pouches, &c. to do so, as they might be formed into companies of riflemen after their arrival at the rendezvous.

The officers commanding regiments and companies are therefore directed and required to use their best endeavors to procure as many of this species of arms as possible, because of their great value in the mode of warfare which will in all likelihood be pursued by our enemy. Substitutes may be received, provided they be able-bodied, strong, and healthy men, by the captains at or before their arrival at the place of rendezvous, but not after their march from thence.

Major-General John McIntosh and Brigadier-General David Blackshear will command this detachment of militia.

By order of the commander-in-chief:

Daniel Newnan,
Adjutant-General.

XXXII.—FARISH CARTER TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

FORT HAWKINS, November 23, 1814.

SIR:—Yesterday I notified the quartermaster of the regiment that I should be ready to issue provisions to them at sunrise, and, in consequence of the late hour they arrived to draw provisions, there is considerable complaint of the meat being killed last evening.

You will be pleased to make known to me the hour that provisions are to be issued, and will appoint some one to inspect the same before they are offered to be issued, as the loose way of doing business as heretofore, of every *man* inspecting the provisions, is not admissible by my contract.

I have the honor to be, with respect and regard, sir, your obedient servant,

FARISH CARTER,
Army Contractor.

XXXIII.—FARISH CARTER TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

FORT HAWKINS, November 23, 1814.

SIR:—Having applied to the commanding officer of this post for an escort for the protection of the cattle and hogs designed for the army, and having received for answer that it will be out of his power to comply with the requisition, owing to the limited force under his command, he requests that I should apply to you on the subject. The beef and pork are ready to start. You will oblige me by stating if it will be in your power to furnish the necessary escort in the morning.

Yours, with respect and regard, FARISH CARTER,
Army Contractor.

XXXIV.—MAJOR-GENERAL MCINTOSH TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

FORT HAWKINS, November 23, 1814.

(Detachment Orders.)

Brigadier-General Blackshear will proceed to organize the detachment now assembled at this place into two regiments and a battalion, agreeable to the enclosed table, which will be his guide.

Col. Wimberly's regiment, being far short of its complement, must be completed by companies of the second class of militia from the counties of Jasper and Morgan. These will be entitled to choose a major.

The battalion will be formed of Captain Saffold's artillery-company, three rifle-companies, commanded by Captains Henry Lane, Samuel Lane, and Thomas Anderson, and one line-company of the second class from the county of Morgan. Col. Booth's regiment being full without Captain Anderson's rifle-company, which is directed to form a part of the battalion. The battalion will be entitled to elect a lieutenant-colonel and one major.

Major Philip Cook will inspect and muster the troops when thus organized.

The contractor will issue the rations in future at the camp, where regimental deposits must be provided for the reception of rations, and the regimental quartermasters will attend to receive their rations.

General Blackshear will appoint two discreet persons to inspect the beef or pork before it is issued; and, should said inspectors reject as unwholesome any part of the rations offered to the troops, the contractor is imme-

diately to be apprized of the same, being his property, that he may make the best disposition he can of any part of the rations legally rejected as unwholesome,—the troops having no control over what is not issued to them. The rations will be issued at sunrise every morning.

Returns of the state of the army must be made without delay, that the general commanding may be apprized of the delinquency in his command. The general flatters himself that every officer attached to his command will feel the necessity of his strict attention to the duties devolved on him from his station, and that good order, and a disposition to forward the interest and welfare of our country, will pervade the army he has the honor to command.

The Rules and Articles of War which govern the United States Army are to be the rule and guide of our conduct. They are therefore to be read to the army by the commanding officers of companies at least once a week. This order will be communicated through the adjutants of regiments.

By order of Major-General John McIntosh:

THOMAS HATSON HARDEN,
Aide-de-Camp.

XXXV.—MAJOR MARK HARDIN TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

CAMP COVINGTON, November 27, 1814.

DEAR GENERAL:—This is the third time I have sat down to write you since the army has pitched its encampment. I was defeated, having been obliged to attend to other business. I did hope to have received an answer to my letter from Savannah (soon after my arrival at that place) ere this, but was always disappointed. I cannot account for this in any other way than that you have been as busy as I have, though I don't know this to be the cause; yet I am induced to believe it as the most plausible from what must have been, and must now be, your situation. I know you had a very correct idea of the trouble of managing a large body of raw troops before, which I presume you must by this time find realized. There is no doubt but an officer commanding militia in the service, and does his duty, fully earns his money.

There is a report here that Gen. Jackson has had another fight with the British and was victorious, having had it in his power to count four hundred of the enemy slain on the field, with the great disparity of loss of only one hundred on our side. God grant the truth of this report! The privateer Gen. Armstrong has lately been taken, as you will see by the enclosed handbill. The Wasp has been doing great things lately. Oh, what a fine fellow Blakely is!

It appears that our affairs at the North are yet badly managed. What Gen. Brown had gloriously fought for during the summer, Gen Izard has been obliged to give up in the fall. This is truly unfortunate, for we shall again have to begin the work next year. Whether this misfortune is to be imputed to Gen. Izard or not, I am not yet sufficiently convinced, and hope it is not. One thing is certain: the general is not as popular in the country as he has been.

I am every day more confirmed in my good opinion of Governor Early. The stand which he has taken against the alleviating-system is sufficient to convince any reasonable man of his independence; and his reasons for

not signing the bill is a substantial evidence of his correct knowledge of human nature, and judgment in the proper form of government. I am well aware that if the law is opened now it will distress a number of citizens: but there is another fact which long experience has taught us equally true; that is, the longer the law is suspended the more deeply those citizens will be involved.

It is reported here that a battalion of the troops which are now at your head-quarters took Milledgeville in their route thither, and while there behaved most ridiculously, threatening to force the Legislature to act as they should dictate as soon as they got arms in their hands. On this occasion, it is said, the Governor gave an additional proof of his firmness by going to the officer who had command of them and ordering him to march immediately, or he would put him where he could be found again. I hope to God this is not true. Though it is credibly reported, yet I can't believe that there are that number of the citizens of Georgia who are so hardened in corruption. If it is true, my God, what a motley face it will carry abroad! It will place a stain on the character of a Georgian that the present generation will scarcely be able to wipe off, no matter how correct their conduct may be in future.

The wars in Europe appear to be reviving. It is said *Austria* has a large force in the field. France has also a large force ready for exigencies, and Lord Hill will be ordered elsewhere than to America. This augurs something in favor of us. *Lord* send that they may get to pulling each others' wool in Europe again! This may be a wicked prayer, but I can't believe it; for I do think that every prayer which is made for the good of our country is a religious one, though it may be ushered from the heart and through the lips of one who is called by the professors of religion a sinner; and I do think that this prayer is for the good of our country, because it will compel (speaking ironically) our old friend King George to keep some of those invincible troops which he has been threatening us with, at home, for other purposes of more immediate importance to him, thereby leaving it more in our power to bring him to a speedy accommodation with us. Adieu, for the present, to the affairs of Europe: Stop! I must ask you if you don't think Napoleon is only sleeping.

My dear sir, I have so little time for private correspondence that I can't copy this letter,—therefore must request that you will receive it with its blots as one that I can only offer in place of another without blots.

Our troops improve much in discipline. I drill the officers separately every morning, and the brigade at ten o'clock. This, in addition to the writing-part of my duty, I can assure you, is enough for any one man to attend to. I am informed that Major Easter is your assistant adjutant-general: he will make a good officer.

In writing to Mrs. Blackshear, I'll thank you to tender my respects to her and Miss Bush. You will be good enough also to give my respects to Col. Wimberly, Major Hamilton, and my uncle, John Hardin, together with others of my friends who may inquire after me. General Floyd has not been entirely well since he left home, but has been able to attend to his duties. He desires me to give his respects to you. I should be very glad to be with you; but there is no hope of such an event.

That you may reap laurels to the honor of yourself and your country is the sincere prayer of your sincere friend,

MARK HARDIN.

XXXVI.—BEDNEY FRANKLIN TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

Morgan County, December 1, 1814.

Dear General:—I will take the liberty of introducing to your acquaintance Doctor Abner Franklin, who will hand you a copy of Bonaparte's Campaigns. If you will be encumbered with them, they are at your service.

I would be very much delighted to see you, as I am persuaded (at this time) you are in the avocation that nature designed you to act, and, it is trusted, conspicuously; but my health will scarcely permit my coming down.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours, &c.,

B. Franklin.

XXXVII.—MAJ. GEN. McINTOSH TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

Camp Hope, December 8, 1814.

Brig. Gen. Blackshear will have Captains Williams's and Thomas's companies, of Col. Wimberly's regiment, consolidated into one company, and proceed to have an election for company-officers. A major and two captains, not being candidates, will preside, with a sergeant's guard to preserve order. The men attached to each company will be permitted to attend and give in their votes. The general will order this election at as early an hour as may be convenient, naming the officers to preside at said election.

By order of Maj. Gen. John McIntosh:

Daniel Otis Dunham.

XXXVIII.—GOV. EARLY TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

Executive Department, Milledgeville, December 9, 1814.

Sir:—I have this day written to Gen. McIntosh, and enclosed him a copy of General Jackson's letter to me. This letter contains a paragraph which appears to me to countenance, in a particular manner, the course which was decided on at our conference. The Seminole settlements lying sixty miles to the west of Flint River can, I apprehend, be most advantageously destroyed by a rapid march from some convenient point on that river, which shall be selected as a depôt. The troops may carry provisions enough, without wagons, to last them until their return to the depôt. This movement will probably have the advantage, too, of being unexpected by the enemy.

I intend to hold in readiness two hundred horsemen, who will be directed to overtake the infantry, after the latter shall reach the river and establish their first depôt. The object will be to co-operate in the destruction of the Seminole settlements.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Peter Early.

XXXIX.—MAJ. GEN. McINTOSH TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

Camp Hope, December 14, 1814.

(Detachment Orders.)

Brig. Gen. Blackshear will march, with Col. Wimberly's regiment of infantry, direct from this encampment to Hartford, on the Ocmulgee

River, and proceed from thence by opening a road in the most direct way to the Flint River, bearing in mind that he must apprize me, from time to time, of the strength and movements of any hostile Indians that he may acquire a knowledge of on his march,—taking special care that the information sent me may be the best his means may afford or admit of, keeping in view the object of his march,—to wit, to deter any hostile or marauding party of Indians from committing acts of violence or making predatory excursions on the frontiers of the State of Georgia most exposed to their savage fury, making every effort at the same time to arrive at the Flint River as speedily as possible, giving me the earliest information of that event.

Upon Gen. Blackshear's arrival at the Flint River, he will proceed to select a proper situation as a place of deposit for provisions, and throw up a small breastwork, with pickets around it, and two block-houses at right angles of the same, about sixteen or eighteen feet square, which will be sufficient to secure the work from assault on every side. A subaltern's command will be sufficient for this station, who will remain and occupy it until otherwise ordered or relieved. His Excellency the Governor will detach two hundred horsemen to join the general at this point, as soon as, in his opinion, a sufficient time has been allowed to this detachment to reach Flint River.

Major Blue, of the 39th Regiment, with about sixteen hundred mounted men, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Creeks, were to march on the 1st inst. in pursuit of the Red Sticks and their allies. Col. Hawkins's warriors are likewise ready, and will join to chastise the Seminoles or any other hostile tribe of Indians that may be collected or collecting; and (if necessary) I will combine my whole force to that object,—which will depend on the intelligence I shall receive from you. If there should be the smallest grounds for believing a collected enemy in the route directed, the general will be particularly cautious to march in regular order, either in two or three columns, as he finds most convenient,—keeping an advance and rear guard, with double flankers in front, centre, and rear, to prevent surprise or ambuscade. The flankers ought to be relieved every hour, being an arduous duty.

The general's own prudence will suggest the propriety of securing his command from any advantage which the enemy might take in night-attacks, by felling trees and throwing up intrenchments wherever he encamps.

The general will keep in view the importance and necessity of my being well informed in all matters relative to his command, that I may act promptly as circumstances may require; and he will report himself ready to join me as soon as he reaches the Flint River.

Before you march, you will order the regimental surgeon to report to you any of your detachment incapable of performing duty from indisposition; and, should there be any that require medical aid, a surgeon's mate must be left with them, and one or two attendants, if necessary, with orders to proceed on to Fort Mitchell as soon as the surgeon deems them able to perform the march.

By order of Maj. Gen. John McIntosh:

DANIEL OTIS DUNHAM,
Aide-de-Camp.

XL.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO COL. ALLEN TOOKE.

Camp Hope, December 12, 1814.

Sir:—I have ordered Lieut. Dean with a detachment of men to Hartford, for the purpose of building a flat on the river at that place; and, as we are not provident of grindstones here, you will let them have the one that Maj. Elijah Blackshear purchased at Dublin for the road-cutting expedition, and which was carried to that place by Maj. S. Taylor. Should they stand in need of any other tools to accomplish the object of their mission, you will furnish out of those left by Maj. Blackshear's orders, and which, I understand, were put in your care. They are public property, and, be in whose care they may, you can command them. I have spoken to the Governor on the subject, and should be glad if you would furnish Lieut. Dean with any information that may facilitate his business. I expect to see you in a few days.

I am, sir, with the highest consideration and respect,

D. Blackshear,
Brigadier-General.

XLI.—GOV. EARLY TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

Executive Department, Milledgeville, December 14, 1814.

Sir:—It is desirable that I should be particularly informed of the time of your movement, to the end that I may prepare the reinforcement contemplated. If that reinforcement is to consist entirely of mounted men, I apprehend they need not leave Hartford until you arrive at Flint River and establish your depôt. I fear, however, that it will be found very difficult to forage two hundred horses, and would suggest the propriety of one hundred mounted men and one hundred infantry, the latter to garrison your depôt. Your ideas in detail on the whole subject would be very acceptable. I wish to go up the country early next week, and must make all the arrangements before I leave here.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Peter Early.

XLII.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO THE OFFICERS OF HIS COMMAND.

Camp Hope, December 16, 1814.

(Detachment Orders.)

The third regiment, under the command of Col. E. Wimberly, will hold themselves in readiness to strike their tents and take up the line of march to-morrow, at eight o'clock A.M. The regiment will march in two columns. The first battalion, commanded by Major Lawson, will take the right. The officers will be responsible for the good order of their respective commands, to see that the men do not break their ranks, leave their companies, and stroll out of the army. Should any officer or soldier be so regardless of the duties incumbent on them as to leave the army without special permission from the officer of the day or commander-in-chief, or commit any depredation on the person or property of any citizen of the country through which he may pass, he may rest assured that he will be punished according to the nature of his offence. But the general has a fond hope that none of his detachment will, regardless of his orders, subject him to the painful necessity of even reproving them.

XLIII.—GOV. EARLY TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, December 16, 1814.

SIR:—I have just received, by Major Grey, your letter of yesterday. You will consider yourself authorized to take with you such of the State's tools at Hartford as you may deem necessary or useful.

Captain Thomas's troop of cavalry in the county of Pulaski is in a constant state of readiness for service, and his company must be the one which shall attend you. You will therefore apprize him of this as early as possible, and issue to him the necessary orders. The time at which it may be most advisable for him to leave Hartford and pursue you must be left to your judgment. The length of time it may be expedient for him to remain with you, depending on events yet to happen, cannot now be prescribed. But, whenever the objects of your movement down Flint River shall be accomplished, it will be proper that he should return. I enclose you the chart made by Captain Thomas of his route last September.

The company of infantry intended to garrison your depôt must be drawn from the first class remaining in the county of Twiggs or Pulaski, or from both, as you may deem most advisable. And, as those counties are within your brigade, you will issue the necessary orders accordingly. I presume that if this company shall overtake you by the time at which you shall have completed your fort it will be sufficient. The arms and accoutrements necessary for their use must be taken from those belonging to the State at Hartford.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER EARLY.

XLIV.—MAJOR-GENERAL MCINTOSH TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

CAMP HOPE, December 19, 1814.

DEAR GENERAL:—I think it expedient to give you immediate intelligence of information I have this moment received through Col. Hawkins, that may be relied on.

The British have determined to meet us half-way and contend the point of superiority with us. The following is the substance of the communication through Mr. Linebaugh, dated 15th November last, camp near Fort Mitchell:—"Power Hanjoe says, a runner which he sent from his town to Forbes's Store to learn the truth about the Red Sticks and the movements of the British, said runner gave Power Hanjoe the following talk:—'Ten British vessels are at anchor near Deer Island; seven of them are very large, and the British say each of those vessels have two thousand men on board, which will make fourteen thousand men. The other vessels are of a smaller size, and loaded with ammunition and presents for the Indians. The British have built a powerful strong fort at Forbes's Store, and the British landed and put three hundred men in the fort, which he saw with his own eyes. He further states that he expects the whole force will land there. He was down there, and saw the ten ships. Numbers of the troops are negroes. The British have invited all the Indians to come and receive presents; and all the Red Sticks have arrived there, and all runaway negroes have gone to the British."

You will readily perceive, from the substance of this information, the necessity of your using all diligence in getting to the point of destination,—to wit, the confluence of the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, and

to report to me immediately: at the same time to use every exertion to accomplish a place of deposit in as little time as the means you have will do so.

In great haste, I remain, dear general, your friend and obedient servant,

J. McIntosh.

XLV.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO GOV. EARLY.

Camp Blakely, December 23, 1814.

Sir:—I hasten to transmit to your Excellency a list of delinquents, and also of the deserters from the detachment under my command. It is presumed by some of the officers that some of the deserters will join camp in a day or two. Others, I think, will not.

I arrived at this place (Hartford) last evening, and am anxious to cross the river; but, on my arrival, I found my flat (which I had sent a detachment to build) not finished, owing to the insufficiency of the tools furnished by the quartermaster-general's department. The axes are said by my workmen to be made of iron. Only twelve screw-augers,—not worth a cent. I fear my operations will be impeded, owing to that circumstance; but, so soon as I can possibly get off, I shall march.

I have ordered the troop of horse and company of infantry to hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice. If I should not be better advised, I shall order the rations and transportation from the same department from which the rest of the army is supplied as soon as they rendezvous.

On my arrival at my first depôt, I shall not fail to communicate any occurrences which may transpire.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your Excellency's obedient servant, D. Blackshear, *B. Genl.*

XLVI.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO CAPT. THOMAS.

Camp Blakely, December 23, 1814.

Sir:—Agreeably to orders from his Excellency the Governor of this State, you will immediately warn, and hold in readiness to march at the shortest notice, your troop of horse, consisting of one hundred men. It is presumable you will be called on about the first of January next, if not sooner. You will be prepared to serve at least five months, unless sooner discharged.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant, D. Blackshear,

B. Genl., 2d Brig. 5th Div. G. M.

XLVII.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO CAPT. GROCE.

Camp Blakely, December 23, 1814.

Sir:—Agreeably to orders from his Excellency the Governor of this State, you will warn, and hold in readiness to march at the shortest notice, all of the first class of Pulaski county militia, to which will be added the first class of the frontier-districts of Twiggs county; and, immediately on your receiving marching-orders, you will apprize Major James Patton of the time and place of rendezvous, who will order them, under the care of some expert officer of the militia, to that place, and of which you will take charge, to the amount of one complete company in the whole. You will in the mean time apprize the men to pre-

pare themselves for an expedition of six months, unless sooner discharged.

Believe me to be, with respect, yours, &c., D. BLACKSHEAR,
B. Genl. 2d Brig. 5th Div. G. M.

XLVIII.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO GOV. EARLY.

CAMP BLAKELY, December 28, 1814.

SIR:—I have the honor to state to your Excellency that a part of the army under my command has crossed the river, and the whole will be over as soon as one flat can transport them. I shall take up the line of march as soon as we are all completely across. And it is with pain that I am impelled to state that we have no quartermaster, no contractor,—one assistant forage-master, who set out from Camp Hope to act in the quartermaster-general's department, as well as that of forage-master, with but five hundred dollars, (as he states to me,) out of which all requisitions and all the forage for horses and hogs are to be furnished. We now have not one day's forage in advance by the contractor. No soap, no spirits, no candles; nor is there any of the component parts of a ration, except flour, meat, and salt, and no contractor to apply to. We seem to be neglected by the departments on whom we chiefly depend.

I shall proceed to the place of my destination and wait for none of them, whether I have rations and forage or not. If I am obliged to return for want of supplies, it will then be seen who is in fault. I have used every exertion to get off earlier. As soon as I take up my line of march I shall communicate with Gen. McIntosh. In the mean time it might be of service if your Excellency would let him know how I am treated by the contractor and quartermaster-general's department.

XLIX.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO MAJ. GEN. McINTOSH.

CAMP ON THE WEST SIDE OF OCMULGEE, December 30, 1814.

SIR:—I have the honor of communicating to you that I arrived at Hartford on Thursday evening after my departure from Camp Hope, where I found my flat not finished; but, by the time I had my tools helved and ground, it was ready for our transportation across the river. On Tuesday, the 26th, we began to cross the river. Owing to some obstructions, did not get the army over until yesterday evening. As soon as I got a sufficient number of my troops over, I detached two companies to clear a road and make a bridge across the first creek,—which is the most important in my route, and which is now complete.

I shall take up my line of march early to-morrow morning, and expect to gain the point of my first depôt in about six days, if the department of the quartermaster-general does not stop me,—which, by-the-by, I have serious reasons to apprehend. We have no quartermaster-general, but a forage-master authorized to act for him,—and that without funds. We seldom have more than one day's forage at a time, and sometimes not that. We have no contractor, no soap, none of the component parts of a ration except flour, hogs, and salt. I feel myself much neglected by both these departments; but I shall persevere in obedience to your orders, whether I have supplies or not.

On my arrival at the place of my destination, I will lose no time to communicate to you particularly all occurrences which may transpire.

On my arrival at my first stand, I shall make use of the best means I am possessed of to gain all the intelligence in my power relative to the force mentioned in your last at Appalachicola, and which, I still apprehend, is not so formidable as was represented to you.

I shall send this to T. Barnard,* and request him to forward it by one of his runners, and by whom I shall be gratified to hear from you. By that time I shall be at my first stand, where I shall wait your further orders.

With my sincere wishes for your health and prosperity, I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, respect, and esteem, sir, your very humble servant, D. BLACKSHEAR.

L.—ANTHONY PORTER TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

MILLEDGEVILLE, December 30, 1814.

SIR:—Your letter of the 28th instant was received this evening by Captain Thomas. In the absence of his Excellency the Governor, who, I presume, will not return to this place until Tuesday evening, the 2d January, I beg leave to make a few observations to you in reply.

It was, I have no doubt, the impression of the Governor that, when you left Camp Hope with your detachment of the army, a *due proportion* of the staff of the army would have been *ordered* by the general to attend you on your march. If this has been neglected, you should, I think, represent immediately and without delay your situation and embarrassment to the general, in order that he may compel by peremptory order that attention to duty which appears by your letter to be likely neglected without it.

Would it not be advisable for you to delay issuing an order to Captain Thomas *to march* until you can see a better prospect for supplying his company with forage, and can hear from Gen. McIntosh as to tents and pistols for them? If there are any of either at Fort Hawkins, Gen. McIntosh can order him to be supplied; and without the latter it appears his company would be almost useless.

An order should be issued upon the contractor immediately to furnish supplies at Hartford, to be transported overland to Flint River, provided you should not be certain of getting a supply sent down the river. Of this, however, you are no doubt properly advised.

By a letter received at the Executive office yesterday from Gen. McIntosh, dated at the Creek Agency, 27th inst., he informs the Governor that "We arrived at this place to-day. Crossed the army over the river. In the morning I shall take up my line of march."

Probably Gen. McIntosh will be able to relieve all your wants by sending supplies down Flint River, except what may be necessary for Captain Thomas's troop. This troop the Governor conceives to be in the service of the United States, and is to be provided for accordingly; but says, should he not succeed in getting the Government to admit of the expense

* Timothy Barnard, a half-blood chief of the Creeks, was a man of fair education, wrote correctly, and was acquainted with the languages of several Indian tribes. He acted as interpreter at the treaty of Fort Wilkinson, June 16, 1802, and also as interpreter and witness at the signing of the treaty concluded at the city of Washington, November 14, 1805, between Gen. Dearborn, as Secretary of War, and the chiefs of the Creek Nation. See the two proclamations of President Jefferson in Clayton's Digest, p. 701 and p. 705.

incurred by it, he will guarantee the faith of the State to pay the expense of it.

Respectfully, yours,

ANTHONY PORTER.

LI.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO MAJOR JAMES PATTON.

CAMP BLAKELY, December 23, 1814.

SIR :—Agreeably to orders from his Excellency the Governor of this State, you will cause all of the first class of the frontier-districts of Twiggs county to be warned to hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice and join the first class of Pulaski county under the command of Captain William H. Groce, at such place of rendezvous as you may hereafter be apprized of, and who will form them into one complete company, and march when and where ordered, prepared to serve six months, unless sooner discharged. It is to be understood that when the first class of your county are called out they are to be conducted by some vigilant officer of the militia to the place of Capt. Groce's rendezvous.

Believe me to be, with the highest consideration and respect, your humble servant,

D. BLACKSHEAR,
Brig. Gen. 2d Brig. 5th Div. G. M.

LII.—ALEXANDER McDONALD TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

HARTFORD, December 31, 1814.

DEAR SIR :—According to your requisition, I purchased fifty-five pounds of soap, which was all I could get at this time. I have sent that in the care of the wagon-master Paul, whom I directed to deliver it to the military-store keeper or the quartermaster.

I have sent on three wagons loaded with fifty bushels of corn each, which will, I am in hopes, overtake you this night. Every exertion on my part will be made to furnish you with forage. While I continue at this place, I will buy soap to the amount of your requisition and send on to you.

I have employed ferrymen to take charge of the flat. Mr. Kinnard, whom I sent to Fort Hawkins, has not yet returned. As soon as he returns I will send him until he overtakes the army. I wish the military-store keeper to take charge of the forage and attend to issuing it out. I wish the wagons to return as fast as they can be emptied.

Yours, with the greatest esteem,

ALEXANDER McDONALD,
Ass't Forage-Master Georgia Militia.

LIII.—CAPTAIN R. H. THOMAS TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

PULASKI COUNTY, January 1, 1815.

SIR :—I returned this evening from Milledgeville. I had not the satisfaction of seeing the Governor. I mentioned to Mr. Porter, his Secretary, that I was at a loss to know whether I should be attached to the service of this State or that of the United States. I also mentioned my situation with regard to pistols and tents. He observed that there was one hundred and ninety pistols at Fort Hawkins; and, as to tents, by your informing Gen. McIntosh how many you would want, he would order the quartermaster to furnish them. I also made application for fifteen or twenty

swords in addition to those I have already drawn. He stated that the quartermaster would furnish me by your order.

If you will make the above arrangements for furnishing of my troop, the favor will ever be acknowledged by your friend and most obedient servant,

RICHARD H. THOMAS.

LIV.—WILSON NAVEY TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

HARTFORD, January 1, 1815.

SIR:—I was ordered yesterday by the quartermaster to repair without delay to this place and make such arrangements about forage as I thought best or as you might direct. On my arrival here (which was at ten o'clock this morning) I find the business somewhat deranged, owing to the inexperience of the young men, and principally for the want of funds.

I did intend visiting you personally, but am ordered to return to Fort Hawkins by to-morrow, which makes it completely out of my power, as I understand the army is at least twenty miles distant.

Will you be so good as to inform Mr. McDonald, assistant forage-master at this place, what quantity of corn you suppose will be sufficient at this place, or to send from here to the army under your command? The reason why I make the inquiry is this:—If, after your arrival at Appalachicola, the army is furnished by water from Fort Mitchell, would it be advisable to lay in corn at this place? On this point you will please decide.

Suffer me to take the liberty of asking, Is it safe to send a few wagons on after the army without an escort?

The distance which you will be in a few days will render it almost impossible for fodder to be transported to you. I have therefore told Mr. McDonald not to forward on any more after to-day, but to send corn as fast as possible, unless otherwise ordered by you.

I have left five hundred dollars with Mr. McDonald which the quarter-master sent, and have given him such instructions as I think will enable him to get along quite smoothly. I find the neighbors of Hartford extravagant in their prices of corn, (75 cts. per bushel,) and haul it ten or twelve miles. By the direction of the quartermaster, I told Mr. McDonald to give a dollar, rather than the army should not be supplied.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

WILSON NAVEY,
Principal Forage-Master G. M.

LV.—A. McDONALD TO GEN BLACKSHEAR.

HARTFORD, January 3, 1815.

SIR:—I deem it necessary to inform you of the accident which has happened here this morning. Five wagons—four loaded with corn and one with the cartridge-boxes and blacksmith-tools—started. The first wagon got over safe; the second wagon sunk the flat at the other bank. This is what I have dreaded for several days. I am at an entire loss to know what to do. I have written on to Captain Lane, and directed the men to ride all night. The wagon is fastened to the bank. The flat has gone down the river. There are some hands after it, but it is uncertain when we will be able to do any thing with it. You can judge for the best,

and act accordingly. I have thought it my duty to let you know the situation of the business.

Yours, with the greatest esteem, &c.,

ALEX. McDONALD,
Ass't Forage-Master.

LVI.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO ALEX. McDONALD.

CAMP, CREEK NATION, January 3, 1815.

SIR:—Agreeably to orders which have already been received from me, the forage-master will continue to furnish the detachment under my command with long and short forage until I deem it expedient to order to the contrary. The quantity requisite for a considerable time to come you will yourself estimate from what you know of the quantity heretofore required to afford an ample sufficiency. It is also required of you, as agent of the quartermaster's department, to furnish a sufficient number of wagons to transport the blacksmiths, their tools, and baggage, as well as the forage, and also to superintend and furnish the means of keeping the ferry on the Ocmulgee in good order.

In addition to the forage required for the troops now under my command, you will take immediate steps for laying in and transporting forage for one hundred horse, which it is thought expedient shortly to call into service. Whenever an escort is by me conceived to be necessary, it will be furnished: therefore you will never wait for wagon-guards, but always send on your forage with the utmost expedition, leaving it to me to judge of the danger and of the propriety of escorts.

You will call on Major James Taylor, who has charge of certain tools, the property of the State, and who is hereby required to deliver to you all the axes and chisels of said tools. Having received, you will send them to me by the first opportunity.

In future the quartermaster will keep the road in good condition; it being at all times his duty, it will henceforth be required of his department. Therefore it becomes necessary immediately to hire hands to repair the road, as it is in a condition requiring it.

By order of Brig. Gen. Blackshear:

THOS. HAMILTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

LVII.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO ALEX. McDONALD.

CAMP, TWENTY-SIX MILE CREEK, January 4, 1815.

SIR:—I received yours of yesterday, and am sorry for the misfortune at the river. Had the same attention been paid to the flat and landing as when the army crossed, the loss might have been averted.

You are well apprized that it is the duty of the quartermaster-general's department to furnish transportation, to make and repair bridges and roads, to build boats, &c. &c. But, in order to facilitate the business as much as possible, I have had much of that kind of work performed: the rest remains for the quartermaster-general's department. I have already directed you to employ hands for those purposes. You will lose no time in having the flat brought up and the way made good and safe, and forward on the provisions before directed. I have sent back a detachment to repair the road a few miles. So soon as they return I shall proceed to the object contained in my orders. I shall implicitly rely on your best exertions to furnish me, that I may thereby be enabled to come

up to the most sanguine expectations of Gen. McIntosh, from whom I expect to receive orders to-morrow.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. BLACKSHEAR,
Brig. Gen.

LVIII.—COL. HAWKINS TO GEN. McINTOSH.

(Copy.)

The following information, received to-day from the Speaker of the Lower Creeks in a public council, is deemed by them substantially true:—

"The chief warrior of Micco-sookie led a party of his warriors toward the frontiers of Georgia,—ten in number,—and killed five white people, and carried the scalps to the British below the confluence of the Flint and Chattahoochee. There are a few white troops at Forbes's Store, (eighteen miles up Appalachicola, on the east side.) The store was surrounded with a ditch. Thirty-two warriors of Choctaws, from Fort Jackson, (a part of those who had surrendered there,) and a great many Red Clubs, were there. The runaway and stolen negroes were close by the store. Provisions short; biscuit only. So great the scarcity of meat, that the Choctaws subsisted partly on old, stinking, raw hides.

"The supplies of Indian goods, arms, and ammunition were abundant: two boxes of dry-goods and four of saddles, brass kettles, arms, and ammunition. There were some vessels back of the islands opposite the mouth of the river with troops on board, and some of the troops were landed and could be seen from the mouth of the river."

Accept assurances of my most respectful regard.

CAMP, NEAR FORT MITCHELL, January 4, 1815.

LIX.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO COL. HAWKINS.

CAMP, WITHIN EIGHT MILES OF FLINT RIVER, January 5, 1815.

SIR:—I received yours of the 27th ultimo this evening. I have been much impeded in my march in consequence of difficulties that presented themselves in cutting and travelling a new road, and in consequence of the difficulty of procuring forage by this route. I should be glad to hear from you what preparations are making for transportation from the agency to this place by water. I am anxious on that subject, as it is indispensable that I should keep up a constant communication with the general after my arrival at my first depôt, soon after which I shall expect to meet with some twenty Indians, who will come well recommended, and I know of no person so capable of doing that as yourself. But the channel through which a communication is to be opened will rest entirely with Gen. McIntosh.

Believe me to be, with respect, yours, &c.,

D. BLACKSHEAR.

LX.—MAJOR-GENERAL McINTOSH TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

FORT MITCHELL, January 5, 1815.

SIR:—I received your letter of the 30th ult., informing me of your movements and the delay you were under in consequence of the want of some tools, but that your difficulties were nearly overcome, and that you would be in six days at the point where you were ordered to erect works and a place of deposit.

In consequence of information I have received from Mobile, pressing me to forced marches, I lamented exceedingly the measure I was advised to, and finally acceded in, of your marching on the east of Flint River to the junction, as one battalion, from the last information I have collected, would have been amply sufficient for the service in that quarter.

But, as we are now so far separated that a junction with me to answer the present urgent call at Mobile is entirely impracticable, you will, with Col. Hawkins, who will co-operate heartily with you, subdue any hostile tribes of Indians or British in that quarter where Georgia would be affected; and, as soon as all disturbances are silenced and overcome by you, you will, without loss of more time than cannot be avoided, march with your command to the support of the Mobile territory, and join me as early as possible.

In haste, I remain, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. McIntosh,
Major-General.

LXI.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO HIS COMMAND.

Camp, Thirty-Six Mile Creek, January 6, 1815.

General Orders.)

All officers and soldiers will be careful not to fire on any Indian that may be seen, except he discovers some manifest intention of hostility, or refuse to stand when bid to do so, or refuse to answer when hailed. They will be careful not to injure any friendly Indian, and particularly when bearing a white flag or other token of friendship. They will be careful not to communicate, by writing or otherwise, the strength, contemplated route, or object of the army.

LXII.—GOV. EARLY TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

Executive Department, Georgia, Milledgeville, January 6, 1815.

Sir:—On my return to town yesterday, I found in the office your two letters of the 23d and 28th ultimo. At the same time I received by express, from Gen. McIntosh, a letter of the 1st instant, enclosing a copy of one to himself from Gen. Winchester, dated at Mobile on the 20th of December. Copies of both those are now enclosed for your perusal. You will perceive by them the imperious necessity for changing your route.

Whilst Gen. McIntosh refers this matter to my discretion, it is at the same time evident that his solicitude is great that the force under your command should pursue and join him. And when I consider the great object for which the War Department required the troops from this State, and when to this view is added the fact, now clearly ascertained, that the very crisis has occurred which was at first only anticipated, I feel a deep conviction that you ought to pursue the original destination of the army. The destruction of the Red Sticks by Major Blue is a circumstance which also has its weight. It has diminished very much the causes which gave rise to your being detached from the main army. The Seminoles will, it is to be presumed, be deterred from committing hostility; and, should they continue to manifest an unfriendly temper, I must send against them another force.

You will therefore consider yourself ordered to join Gen. McIntosh with the least possible delay. The route to be taken must be left to your own discretion.

Should you have reached Flint River, and boats should have met you from above, possibly you may deem it advisable to ascend the river to the Agency. I presume, however, that you will consider it most advisable to retrace your steps, and, if boats should have come down, to order them to return, sending in them some of your heaviest baggage.

I cannot but enter into your feelings at this retrograde movement. But I know enough of your patriotism to believe that you will smother them under a sense of duty and the prospect of serving your country more effectually. I feel no doubt that, with exertion, you will be enabled to overtake Gen. McIntosh before or by the time he reaches Mobile.

The troop of cavalry, and the additional company of infantry which were authorised, will of course be discharged.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

PETER EARLY.

P.S.—Since writing the foregoing, I have had a conversation with Col. Hammond on the subject of your route. He suggests that, in case you should be considerably advanced toward Flint River, it would be advisable for you to penetrate by Barnard's to Coweta. He states that wagons and carts have repeatedly gone from Barnard's to Coweta; that the route is over high sandy ground, and unobstructed by water-courses. He thinks that Barnard keeps a flat; but adds, after the trial you have made, and with the means of information you possess, you can best judge for yourself. Barnard's is as near to Coweta as to the Creek Agency. If your boats are afloat, you might readily draw your supplies from them.

I only give you this as the suggestion of a man whom you know. He tells me he has travelled the route, and that families have moved along it to the Western country. You will be the best judge of your own movements.

P. E.

MAJOR-GENERAL McINTOSH TO GOV. EARLY.

(Copy.)

WITHIN FIFTEEN MILES OF CHATTACHOCHEE, January 1, 1815.

SIR:—I enclose your Excellency copies of two letters I received yesterday from Brigadier-General Winchester and Taylor.

You will therein discover the strength and efforts of the enemy to possess himself of that section of the Union, and the solicitude of Gen. Winchester for aid at this critical juncture.

He refers me for particulars to a letter of the 13th ultimo, which, unfortunately, I did not receive, as it would have determined me in a different course with respect to Gen. Blackshear's movements.

I am sorry, as circumstances have occurred, it had not been otherwise, as I believe no other *enemy is in his route* but a few Seminole Indians, not exceeding three hundred, which might have been subdued by one or two companies of foot and a troop of horse.

I have received information, which I believe to be correct, that Major Blue received from the Red Sticks or hostile Creeks who fled from Pensacola at the approach of Gen. Jackson's army, being situated on an island which they had recourse to as a temporary safety from pursuit. The mode of his acquiring this information was from two of his Choctaw Indians being sent out to endeavor to get some information of their situation, who spoke the Creek language. They met with two of them who had crossed over to the mainland in boats to kill cattle. The Choctaws appeared friendly until they acquired the necessary intelligence. They then killed

and scalped the Indians, and returned to Major Blue, who immediately took advantage of those boats and passed his command over on the island in the course of the night, killed and captured the whole, except eight or nine that made their escape in another boat they had.

No exertion on my part shall be wanting to press forward with all activity, that I can endeavor to be in time to afford my best efforts to save our country from the polluted foot of a cruel and oppressive foe. I wish to God I had been a month in advance! I did think, under existing circumstances, that I would order Gen. Blackshear to retrace his steps with all expedition and to follow me with zealous industry. There is no other mode by which he can ever join me, as the idea of cutting a road across the country to be timely to render aid in the present urgent case is chimerical, in my opinion, and would defeat every object of his usefulness. If you think with me, you can give that order positive; otherwise, if you conceive the frontiers of the State of Georgia may be benefited from his services, let him be retained for that service.

I beg that your Excellency will take this broad and discretionary power to govern that business, as my movements will be as rapid as I can make them, without probability of communication with that detachment, or having it in my power of judging of circumstances that might make it necessary to detain them.

But on this subject I shall be glad of your final decision by express, as it will be of some importance to me to be informed on that head.

I am, with great consideration, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. McIntosh.

GEN. WINCHESTER TO GEN. McINTOSH.

(Copy.)

Mobile, December 20, 1814.

Sir:—After referring you to my communication addressed to you on the 13th insantt, I beg leave to solicit your attention to that part of it which relates to a reinforcement of *one or two* regiments. The enemy has assembled his fleet at Ship Island, consisting of one hundred and twenty or one hundred and thirty of all descriptions, and his land-forces are stated to be from six to eight thousand. On the 13th instant, he captured five gunboats near the entrance of the pass of St. Joseph, and on the same day one hundred and fifty boats and barges, full of men, were seen standing a course which indicated an intention of attacking New Orleans.

If he succeeds or not in that project, this place will be his next aim, as the key to Indian influence. Therefore permit me to repeat my solicitations for a reinforcement of *one or two* regiments, to be hastened forward by forced marches. A few days gained by celerity of movement may insure victory, when without it the conflict may be doubtful.

I have the honor to conclude, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. Winchester,

Brigadier-General Commanding East 7th District.

LXIII.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO A. McDONALD.

Camp at Flint River, January 7, 1815.

Sir:—I arrived at this place last evening, and am almost entirely without forage, and not many days' rations on hand. I send you wagons sufficient for the transportation of forage and rations, if the contractor has

provided any at Hartford, or any other place within a reasonable distance. If the contractor will not furnish at Hartford until after the expiration of the whole thirty days, the quartermaster-general's Department will haul it from Fort Hawkins, or so much, at least, as will complete the first thirty thousand rations required of him by Gen. McIntosh to be transported with this detachment, and of which the flour will fall short, (from what information I have on the subject.) I think about the 13th of this month is the time when the second requisition for thirty thousand more, to be laid in at Hartford, will be on demand.

As I am about to make this a place of deposit, and build a house for the reception, and a fort to defend it, and as you are well apprized that I shall call to this post one hundred infantry and one hundred cavalry, you will readily perceive the necessity of your unremitting vigilance in procuring and sending on forage and provision in such quantity as will leave me at no time with less than ten days' provision in advance. You will, without delay, state to such other of the quartermaster-general's department as you may have correspondence with, the necessity of more of their attention being turned to this object. I am now but forty-one miles from Hartford, and on the bank of Flint River, and, with very little labor in addition to what has already been done, will have an excellent road, and particularly so in dry weather.

LXIV.—A. McDONALD TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

HARTFORD, January 7, 1815.

DEAR SIR:—I received yours by the men who act as spies,—also, by the two men whom I sent on to let you know of the accident that happened with the flat.

I expect to start four wagons across the river to-day, and to-morrow five more. I am using every exertion in my power to furnish a sufficiency of forage. I am doubtful, after every exertion, there will be blame attached to me. We have not a sufficiency of wagons to transport the forage. From what I can learn, the road is so intolerably bad that it is impossible for the wagons to haul a load. The wagons that I have loaded start with forty bushels, and receipt for thirty, allowing them eight days to go and come. In consequence of not having a sufficiency of wagons, I have not had it in my power to send long forage. I am at present entirely out of funds and out of provisions. We have not any flour or meat to issue to wagoners. On to-morrow, however, you may depend on my using every exertion in my power to furnish you with a sufficiency of forage.

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. McDONALD,
Assistant Forage-Master G. M.

LXV.—MAJ. GEN. McINTOSH TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

CAMP WEST OF THE CHATTAHOOCHEE, January 9, 1815.

SIR:—Since my last letter to you, Col. Hawkins has received the following intelligence from one of his Indians,—a confidential man sent for the purpose:—

"He saw twenty white and forty black soldiers below the forks of the river, about two miles east of the little old fields, where the Commissioners of Limits encamped: one officer commanded, in British uniform. They had not fort or ditch. They had one house built, and were to build another. They came up by land, and one boat came up with their provisions

and other stores. He saw about thirty white and sixty black soldiers at Forbes's Store,—in all, ninety, which he counted. Five are officers,—the whites dressed in *red*, the blacks in *blue*. They have four cannon, and seven mortars about seven-inch, two feet long, fixed on carriages with two low wheels, and the stores surrounded with a ditch and about two hundred hostile Indians. He saw a number of black women and children at the stores. The men were all soldiers.

"He went by land down the west side of the Chattahoochee to Jack Mealing's, twenty-five miles or thereabouts below the forks, crossed the Appalachicola and went down the eastern side to Forbes's Store. The way pretty good for horse and foot. From the forks there are two creeks to Is-te-foo-mul-gee, a bluff twenty miles below Mealing's; small streams thence to the stores. It is thirty miles from Is-te foo-mul-gee to the Store, in all,—about seventy-five miles. He-te-he-hee had settled at Cho-co-mith-lo, a bluff about five miles below the forks, but are to move up to the settlement at the commissioners' old camp. The Mic-co-soo-kee peop'e brought three scalps the day before he got to the Store, which they got near the St. Illa. They were men's scalps, and were killed on horseback. He saw a large supply of goods and ammunition of good quality for the Indians. It is twelve days from the 8th instant since he left Forbes's Store. Three vessels arrived with the goods and munitions of war, landed them, and sailed immediately. He saw no other, or any boats, except Indian visiting-boats. In addition, the following accounts have been received from the postmaster near Fort St. Stephens on the Tombigbee,—that the British have landed thirteen thousand troops near New Orleans, and have laid Pass Christian in ashes, and were marching for New Orleans. The Tombigbee was ordered to be navigated as a means of conveying provisions to that quarter, as breadstuffs were getting scarce. He says that General Jackson has ordered all the free people of color to take up arms,—that the gun-boats and barges had a severe engagement, and eleven of the British barges were sunk with their crews, and that five of our gun-boats were taken."

I have sent a battalion from this, under Col. Booth, to the Tallapoosa, with all the artificers I could collect, to build boats to take us down that river, and the Alabama to the Mobile, with our provisions,—considering this mode as the best I could adopt under existing circumstances, being informed that provisions are not to be had in that quarter, and the want of wagons to convey them any other way compels this alternative.

From the overwhelming force that has appeared at New Orleans and Mobile, Gen. Jackson needs support with all the reinforcements that can possibly be carried to his relief. I fear greatly the enemy will gain some serious advantage. Under these circumstances, I am compelled to call for a battalion from your detachment, as you will then have a sufficient number with Col. Hawkins's reinforcement, (which will consist of at least one thousand warriors,) who will march to-morrow or next day down the Chattahoochee, and co-operate with you in all matters for the eventual subjugation of all hostile appearances in that quarter; and, as this detachment was particularly intended for the defence of Mobile and New Orleans, five hundred detached for the Georgia frontier defence is all I can sanction with the information I am now possessed of. If additional aid is required, the Executive of Georgia, or General Pinckney, whose district you are in, will furnish it.

You will therefore lose not a moment, on receipt of this, in ordering a

battalion to join me with all possible expedition. I am told the distance you are now from me does not exceed seventy-five miles.

I have ordered the quartermaster's department to build boats at Fort Laurens without delay, for the transportation of one hundred thousand rations to your depôt on Flint River. I think you had best send some of your best artificers to promote and accelerate this object. Let me hear from you by express. I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. McIntosh,
Major-General.

P.S.—You can direct the battalion ordered to join me to march whatever way you may think most advisable, either by retracing their steps, or to take one of the ridges to Fort Perry. J. McIntosh,
Major-General.

LXVI.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO A. McDONALD.

Camp, Flint River, January 8, 1815.

Sir:—Circumstances of the most important nature having made it imperiously necessary that I should immediately have at this post twenty-six wagons, you are hereby required to send on that number without a moment's delay. These twenty-six wagons you will charge with nothing more than a sufficiency of forage to last them until they reach this place (which must be within two days from the receipt of this, if possible) and back.

The number of wagons herein required must be exclusive of those already on the way to this post; and, if you should not have on hand a sufficiency of fodder and corn, immediately procure as much as will, with what is now on the way, serve them.

LXVII.—GOV. EARLY TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

Executive Department, Georgia, Milledgeville, January 10, 1815.

Sir:—I have this moment received the enclosed* by express. I hope you may not have recrossed the Ocmulgee when this reaches you. I enclose you a copy of the intelligence on which General McIntosh's letter or order of the 4th is founded. I differ with him in believing, according to this state of things, that a battalion would be sufficient; and we have occasion to rejoice that this intelligence has been received so soon after you had orders to retrograde.

You are now to pursue the route you were going. Captain Lane comes to your assistance with some money.

The great difficulty in foraging cavalry at a distance renders it indispensable that none should be retained. You will therefore pursue my last orders in relation to them and the additional company of infantry.

General McIntosh writes me that Col. Hawkins, with seven hundred Indians, was to leave Fort Mitchell for the confluence of the rivers about the 9th of this month, to co-operate with you.

In great haste, your obedient servant,
Peter Early.

LXVIII.—WILSON NAVEY TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

Fort Hawkins, January 10, 1815.

Sir:—I have not (until now) had any opportunity of writing you my success as respects the corn-expedition. I proceeded immediately to Major

* A duplicate of No. 65. The second enclosure does not appear.

Blackshear's and reported my business. His boat was not complete; but so soon as it is completed, he told me, he would load her with corn to Fort Barrington.

I came to Fort Hawkins and gave Mr. Armstrong instructions to proceed to Hartford and purchase a sufficient quantity of corn, which, together with the flour at Hartford, would make a boat-load. This he has done, and has reported to me this day that he put on board bushels corn, and that the boat has gone.

I should have used greater exertions on the Oconee, but, the evening of my arrival at Major Blackshear's, a boat loaded with corn, &c. passed the ferry, which I was pretty confident would reach you in due time. This, I assure you, sir, alleviated my mind considerably.

I reported to the quartermaster your situation as regards provision. He says Gen. Floyd has made a formal requisition on the contractor for thirty thousand rations (I think) to be delivered at Fort Barrington monthly. Should this be promptly complied with, I think you can get along quite smoothly.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILSON NAVEY,
Principal Forage-Master G. M.

LXIX.—MAJ. GEN. McINTOSH TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

WEST OF THE CHATTAHOOCHEE, January 11, 1815.

SIR :—Since I wrote you, ordering one battalion to join me, I have received a copy of the Governor's communication to you of the 6th instant, agreeable to discretionary powers I had vested him with, believing I should not have an opportunity of corresponding with you as I was passing on to the point of my destination,—namely, Mobile and New Orleans.

The Governor's decision on that discretion evidences his zeal and patriotism for his country's best interests. You will therefore, without the loss of a moment that can be avoided, press on with your whole detachment agreeable to his orders.

Col. Hawkins will receive any support he may call on the Governor for, for the chastisement of the Seminoles or any other hostile Indians, and will be competent to that end, which he will keep in view. In consequence of this arrangement, I have countermanded my order for building boats on the Flint River, and have directed the quartermaster's department to transport, without loss of time, the provisions lodged there, to Fort Decatur, on the Tallapoosa.

Your zeal and patriotism will urge you to every reasonable effort to comply as speedily as you can with this order, which is imperative.

Col. Hawkins has sent a man well acquainted with the country, and who can advise you the best and shortest way you can march your detachment. It will be well to advise with him.

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. McINTOSH,
Major-General.

LXX.—COL. HAWKINS, AGENT, TO MR. JACK KINNARD.

The time is come when we are to compel our enemies to be at peace, that we may be able to sit down and take care of our families and

property without being disturbed by their threatening and plundering of us.

General Blackshear is with you to try to protect and secure the friendly Indians on your river, and to aid in punishing the mischief-makers. Go you to him, and keep with him till I see you. Take Joe with you. The general will furnish you provisions, and, when he has it, corn for your horses. You are one of our great chiefs. You know all our mischief-makers and all your neighbors, and can give good information to the general. You know the country, and you are a man to be depended on. You shall soon hear from me and the warriors under my command. I am your friend and the friend of your nation.

Coweta, January 11, 1815.

(To be read to him by General Blackshear.)

LXXI.—COL. HAWKINS TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

In the neighborhood of Fort Mitchell, January 11, 3 p.m., 1815.

I have called back the express to send to you the order of the general for a change of the destination of your command. Of course, the communication intended for Am-mic-cul-le chiefs and Col. Kinnard will not be communicated. I shall call on the Governor for a company of foot and horse which were intended for you.

I am respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

Benjamin Hawkins.

(Pass.) Coe-e-maut-lau, of Cassetau, is an express to Brig. Gen. Blackshear. He left Fort Mitchell at 2 p.m., 11th January, 1815.

Benjamin Hawkins,
Agent for I. A.

LXXII.—COL. HAWKINS, AGENT, TO THE CHIEFS OF AM-MIC-CUL-LE.

The time is come when we are to compel our enemies to be at peace, that we may be able to sit down and take care of our families and property without being disturbed by their threatening and plundering of us.

General Blackshear is with you to protect and secure the friendly Indians on your river, and to aid in punishing the mischief-makers. Go you to him; see him; take him by the hand, and two of you must keep with him. You must point out sixty of your young warriors, under two chiefs, to be with, and act under the orders of, the general till you see me. He will supply them with provisions and some ammunition.

You must be very particular about spies. You know all the friendly Indians, and all who are hostile. If any spies come about you, or the hostiles, point them out to the general. And your warriors acting with the general must be as quick and particular as his white soldiers to apprehend or put to death any enemy you meet with. Your warriors will receive the same pay as the soldiers in the service of the United States.

Tell your women and children not to be afraid,—that friends have come for their protection, and that I am at the head of the Creek warriors.

I am your friend and the friend of your nation.

Coweta, January 11, 1815.

(To be read to them by General Blackshear.)

LXXIII.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO MAJ. GEN. McINTOSH.

CAMP, FLINT RIVER, January 11, 1815.

SIR:—I have the honor to acquaint you that, on the 31st December, I decamped from the banks of the Ocmulgee and took up the line of march for Flint River, which I reached on the evening of 6th instant; and, after forming substantial and durable breastworks after the manner prescribed in my orders and pursued on my march, I the next day proceeded to the selection of a proper situation for a fort, and immediately commenced building. On the same day unloaded all my wagons, and, except three or four retained for hauling timber, &c., ordered them to repair without delay to Hartford, for the purpose of transporting such articles as it was deemed necessary to deposit at this place.

These operations, however, were suspended by the reception of despatches from his Excellency on the evening of the 8th, embracing copies of your letter to him, and from General Winchester to yourself, as well as orders requiring me to retrace my route and pursue you with the least possible delay. I accordingly sent immediately on in pursuit of my wagons a man authorized to order them to return without delay to this place. Should my wagons arrive this evening, (of which I have no doubt,) I shall take up the line of march early to-morrow morning, and cautiously exercise every expedient to pursue you with the utmost expedition.

On the 5th, by the hands of John Winslet, a white inhabitant of the Creek Nation, I received a few lines from Col. Hawkins; but, from the hints of caution which these lines seemed to breathe, and from my not having yet reached this place, I conceived it proper to defer writing to you till I could do so by a future and safer opportunity.

On the morning of the 6th I despatched Winslet with a few lines to Col. Hawkins, and with orders to call on Kinnard and invite him forthwith to meet me at this place. Of Kinnard I however neither heard nor saw any thing till last evening, when an Indian came, bearing a white flag, to the opposite bank of the river, and informed me that Kinnard would visit me this morning,—which he has accordingly done, and under whose care I transmit to you this communication.

At this time many of my troops are quite sick; and, since my departure from Camp Hope, three have died,—two here and one on my march; and of hospital-stores I am almost destitute.

Concerning your route and views I would at any time cheerfully receive the earliest advices; but instructions meeting me at Fort Mitchell would be particularly pleasing.

LXXIV.—GOV. EARLY TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, January 12, 1815.

SIR:—I duly received your letter by Captain Parten. You will probably this evening see Captain Lane and receive your last orders.

The requisition for medicines and hospital-stores has been attended to here by Major Fannin in person. On consultation, we were of opinion that, as you would now have to penetrate far from your resources, the quantity of hospital-stores ought to be enlarged. This has accordingly been done, and the whole are now sent to Captain Lane.

Woodbine, a British officer, is with the Indians in Florida. I think it

likely you may hear of the gentleman amongst the Seminoles. Beware of surprise. Your obedient servant,

PETER EARLY.

LXXV.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO GEN. FLOYD.

(Without date.)

SIR:—Pursuant to orders from his Excellency, received 21st instant, I am now on my march toward St. Mary's, making my route down the Altamaha, and having in view the defence of our seaboard and the protection of our flying and injured citizens, and, if possible, eventually to repel the enemy from our borders.

The invasion of the State by such a formidable force, and the confusion and distress resulting to our citizens, not only warrants this order of his Excellency, but makes it his imperious duty to call on such forces as can with most promptitude avert impending devastation. I shall, therefore, march with the utmost expedition to the scene of distress—the place invaded, or about to be invaded—as may in future be deemed proper.

As the object of the enemy is not yet satisfactorily known, and as it is possible that his movements may make it necessary that you and myself should unite our forces, or in some other way co-operate, I have thought proper, with the advice of the Governor, to acquaint you that I am ordered to march to the relief of the seaboard of this State, and that it is our duty to reciprocally communicate such information as may enable us to derive advantages from our respective positions, as well as such other information as would enable either of us, severally or conjointly, to conduce to the defeat or repulse of the enemy.

Presuming that much will be committed to our care and discretion, I think it by no means wise or patriotic to pause at niceties or dread responsibility. I shall, consequently, render you all the aid in my power which can tend to accomplish the grand object, hoping and believing that you will not, on your part, act with injudicious reserve.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

D. BLACKSHEAR, *B. Genl.*

LXXVI.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO GOV. EARLY.

CAMP, TWELVE MILES EAST OF FLINT RIVER, January 14, 1815.

SIR:—On the receipt of your Excellency's despatch by Captain Lane, with the order of Gen. McIntosh, I made arrangements to march to Flint River and to pursue the object it contained so soon as my supplies would justify me. But I hope your Excellency will not suspect I was surprised on opening a packet, express from Gen. McIntosh, which arrived this night at ten o'clock, to find another report from Col. Hawkins, stating intelligence from one of his Indians—a confidential man sent for the purpose—that there were twenty whites and forty blacks below the forks of the river, without any fort or ditch; had built one house, and were to build another. They came up by land, and one boat came up with provision. He saw thirty whites and sixty blacks at Forbes's Store, and a good deal of such stuff,—on which was founded a general order of the 9th to send one of my battalions immediately to join head-quarters on the road to Mobile.

In the same packet I received another general order, dated the 11th, directing me imperatively to march my whole force to General McIntosh,

and join him on the road to Mobile. I shall accordingly take up my march and pursue the general until I receive orders to the contrary.

Duty to my country impels me to apprize your Excellency that while such reports can transform a British army of fourteen thousand from one number to another until it is reduced to fifty whites and a few blacks, the citizens of Georgia may be scalped with impunity. I beg leave to remark that the colonel has arranged every thing to his mind. He has furnished the Indians with arms, ammunition, rations,—for all sorts and denominations; has as many under pay as soldiers as he may choose to break sticks for, (a muster-roll being out of the question.) In doing this, it was necessary to make reports of various kinds, and as variable in their features, until Gen. McIntosh has gone on to Mobile and left an imperious general order for me to pursue him. And then he can make just as many British or hostile Indians as are necessary to keep himself and Indians under pay and rations; and in one night he can receive reports from confidential runners and civilize all the rest, and nothing to do but to break another bundle of sticks, and take his new civilians into pay and rations, and stay at their homes quietly, while we are beating through the wilderness, making roads to transport provisions and funds to such of his most happy and favored people as he may choose to point out.

When the militia are called into service, they must be mustered by an officer of high responsibility; every man must be present and inspected, and, if not able to perform drudgery, he is sent home, and is glad to return without pay or rations. If he is able-bodied, he must do duty, be frequently inspected, reported every day, and punished if he fails to do his duty, (which is right.) But contrast this with the situation of the colonel and his scalping myrmidons. By this your Excellency will perceive that all your indefatigable exertions and arrangements for the defence of our beloved State are broken in upon by the artifice of that one old man, who does nothing but write and talk, and talk and write.

Pardon me if I discover too much zeal for the defence of Georgia, exit the subject. It is almost indispensable that I should see you before I leave this State; but I cannot leave my little detachment, two of whom died last night. I shall obey my orders at all events. I have made choice of you to convey my private sentiments; and this is only intended as a confidential, private communication, and a small proportion of facts of which I have an ample fund.

LXXVII.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO MAJ. GEN. McINTOSH.

CAMP, TWELVE MILES EAST OF FLINT RIVER, January 14, 1815.

SIR:—On the 12th I had the honor of receiving yours of the 5th inst., in which you stated the impracticability of our forming a junction, and directing me to co-operate with Col. Hawkins in subduing any hostile Indians or British in that quarter where Georgia would be affected.

Enclosed I received at the same time a copy of a letter from Col. Hawkins, and a line from the Governor directing me to carry your order into effect. I accordingly march again for Flint River. This night, at nine o'clock, I received your two orders of the 9th and 11th, directing me to march with my whole force, in obedience to his Excellency's orders of the 6th inst. I shall immediately retrace my steps and take your road at Fort Hawkins, which route I deem it best to pursue from a want of provisions.

LXXVIII.—TIMOTHY BARNARD TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

FLINT RIVER, January 14, 1815.

SIR:—I received a letter for you from the Agency last evening by express, which I send on to you this morning by a red man of Chehaw. I had to promise him four dollars before he would undertake the business, which you will please pay him on delivery of your letter. He says he will take the value in homespun if you do not wish to pay money.

If the Chehaw man I send you had not been here, I know not how I could have got your letter to you, as I could not have got one of the Uchees to have undertaken the business if I had offered them ten dollars, as they say some of the red people in that quarter are much displeased with them for acting as spies here and at the Agency. I have given the bearer a strict charge: therefore I hope you will get your letter safe delivered.

Remain, sir, your most obedient, &c. &c.,

TIM'Y BARNARD.

LXXIX.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO GOV. EARLY.

CAMP, TWELVE MILES EAST OF FLINT RIVER, January 15, 1815.

SIR:—I have the honor to acquaint your Excellency that on the last evening I received by express from Gen. McIntosh imperative orders, dated 11th inst., requiring me, with my whole force, immediately to pursue him on the way to Mobile.

Pursuant to these orders, I shall to-morrow morning begin to retrace my route to Fort Hawkins, and then march on to Mobile. Consequently your Excellency may perceive the propriety of making some alterations in the arrangements last contemplated.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

D. BLACKSHEAR,
Brig. Gen.

LXXX.—GOV. EARLY TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, January 16, 1815.

SIR:—Your favor of the 13th inst. has been duly received. A copy of Gen. McIntosh's final orders to you of the 11th inst. has been transmitted to me.

I can enter into your sensations on this varying business; and indeed my own feelings are little short of those which you must feel. I shall have to send a detachment on State account immediately to effect the object you were in pursuit of. It will consist of about five hundred mounted infantry, and, I hope, may be commanded by Major Freeman.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER EARLY.

LXXXI.—GOV. EARLY TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, January 19, 1815.

SIR:—I received your letters of the 14th and 15th insts. by express. A great crisis in our State has occurred, which has determined me to assume a responsibility in relation to yourself and the regiment under your command which no other condition of things would justify.

Our State is actually invaded by the enemy, in large force. It is invaded in its most vulnerable point. I have official intelligence that two

ships-of-the-line, seven frigates, and a number of smaller vessels have entered St. Andrews' Sound, made a landing on Cumberland Island, and are there establishing themselves. I have further intelligence that their barges occupy all the sounds and inlets between St. Mary's and Brunswick, inclusive.

The defence of our own land is the first and most imperious duty. Were the regiment under your command without the State, on its route to Mobile, I should not interfere with it; but, under existing circumstances, I should think it criminal inattention to my own greatest duty to suffer the force to pursue its destination. You are already in the field, prepared at all points, and at the very spot most favorable for marching to the relief of the sea-coast. Before other troops could be collected, organized, and marched there, insurrection on one side, and Indian massacre on the other, may have produced their full measure of ruin. The enemy have black troops with them.

Under all these circumstances, I take on myself the responsibility of ordering you with the force under your command to shape your course, without delay, to the point invaded. You shall hear from me further on your march. Your route, I presume, will be down the river-road through Telfair, across the Oconee at Bell's Ferry, and then to Fort Barrington. The road which was cut last year by Major Blackshear would be nearer, but I suspect could not, at this season, be passed by wagons. Besides, the other is through an inhabited country and near the river down which your supplies will have to be sent.

I shall give immediate notice to the contractor and quartermaster, both now at Fort Hawkins, of this arrangement. I think it advisable for you to take the earliest measures to have your detachment regularly supplied with provisions while on your march and at any given point of destination.

Being ordered on a separate and distinct command from Gen. McIntosh, the contractor will obey your orders for supplies, and the quartermaster's department likewise for transporting them.

I shall, by express, immediately inform Gen. McIntosh of the step I have taken, and transmit to him a copy of this letter.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

PETER EARLY.

LXXXII.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO FARISH CARTER.

CAMP, FIVE MILES BELOW HARTFORD, January 21, 1815.

SIR:—Imperious circumstances make it necessary that your attention be given to the delivery at Hartford of thirty thousand complete rations, contemplated in a requisition from Gen. McIntosh; and, as I am ordered to operate within the settled limits of Georgia, you will take such steps as will enable you to keep the detachment under my command constantly furnished with thirty thousand rations in advance until the 1st of May next, provided this detachment continues to operate within the limits of your contract, or unless you are notified to do otherwise.

Our country is invaded; and I hope in God you will use every exertion in your power to facilitate the movement of the troops to check the insurrection and depredation that will ensue should we delay for want of provision.

LXXXIII.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO CAPTAIN LANE.

CAMP, FIVE MILES BELOW HARTFORD, January 21, 1815.

SIR:—You will, before this reaches you, have received intelligence of my route being again and again changed, and that I am now on my way down this river to Barrington on the Altamaha. I expect to continue this route until I do something. You will therefore use every exertion in your power to facilitate my movements.

The quartermaster-general's department will forward on the supplies furnished by the contractor, agreeably to the requisitions he may have received, and call on the ordnance department for at least five hundred pounds of best powder in his possession, and at least ten reams of cartridge-paper, and transmit it to me without delay. You are well apprized of the quality of the powder he has furnished. I think you or Major Fannin had best come on, that I can have an understanding with your department. I shall proceed down as soon as possible.

LXXXIV.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO MAJ. GEN. McINTOSH.

CAMP, FIVE MILES BELOW HARTFORD, January 21, 1815.

SIR:—In obedience to your orders of 11th instant, I retraced my steps by way of Hartford, and on my way up this river this day received an order from his Excellency Governor Early, a copy of which, he informs me, was forwarded to you by express.

Knowing, as I do, the high sense you entertain of his Excellency's patriotism, and the imperious necessity of checking the pillage of that marauding foe who has already set his polluted foot on the most vulnerable part of our seaboard, and at the same time being greatly in your rear, without the least intention or inclination to deviate from your orders, I have changed my route, fully anticipating your sanction of the proceeding of his Excellency. But, should circumstances so present themselves as to induce you to order to the contrary, I am still ready cheerfully to obey, and hope your conclusion will be that, if I have erred, it was with the purest intentions, which could only be resisted by a man less attached to his country's interest.

LXXXV.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO GOV. EARLY.

CAMP, FIVE MILES BELOW HARTFORD, January 22, 1815.

SIR:—Yesterday, five miles above Hartford, I received your order to tack and shape my course for the seaboard. Notwithstanding it was counter to the last orders of my major-general and might implicate me for disobedience of orders, I, knowing the patriotism of my major-general, and your Excellency vouching for the responsibility, reflecting at the same time on the necessity of anticipating his orders, did deign to change my route, and am now on my way down this river in pursuance of your orders.

From this place, where I arrived last night, if the contractor and quarter-master-general's department will only be vigilant, I have made a requisition on the ordnance department for five hundred pounds of good powder and some cartridge-paper. The quality of what I have you are apprized of. If the ordnance-officer is on the spot and has not given out all the good powder to Col. Hawkins for his Indians, perhaps I may get some; but it is even doubtful then. With the powder we have, our bayonets will be our main dependence. The country abounds in provision, and the

two rivers calculated to raft it down, that, with proper exertion in the proper departments, we need not suffer.

I shall be at the point where I can begin to render my country some service as soon as possible. I have a good number sick and many deserters; but nothing shall stop me but want of provision. Great part of my deserters, I think, will return, and of whom I shall treat more particularly in my next communication.

LXXXVI.—MAJOR-GENERAL McINTOSH TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

FORT DECATUR, January 22, 1815.

SIR:—I arrived at this station to-day with the balance of my detachment from Fort Mitchell. Colonel Boothe, who had the superintendence of building boats for the transportation of the army down this river and the Alabama, has exerted himself beyond my expectation, and in eight or ten days will have sufficient boats to convey fifteen hundred men, baggage and provisions, to Mobile.

I hope before that period you will have joined us. As it is all-important that you should make use of every effort to accomplish a junction with me, the artificers with you will very much accelerate our object of speedy departure from this place; and a few days gained may afford us an opportunity of rendering essential services to our invaded country.

We learn that General Jackson has for several days been skirmishing with the enemy near Orleans, and that he has uniformly had the superiority, although with a far inferior force.

It will be necessary for you to send as many pioneers in advance of your army from Fort Bainbridge to this place as you can furnish with tools, to repair the road for your wagons. It was with the greatest difficulty I got on, the road being the worst I ever saw.

You will, on receipt of this letter, despatch an express to me, stating the probable period of your arriving here.

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. McINTOSH,
Maj. Gen. Commanding, &c.

LXXXVII.—MAJ. GEN. McINTOSH TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

CAMP, NEAR FORT DECATUR, January 23, 1815.

SIR:—I received your letter of the 14th instant, dated twelve miles east of Flint River, stating that you would immediately march, retracing your steps, and take the road after me from Fort Hawkins.

It is unnecessary for me to repeat to you the necessity of pressing forward with all diligence,—which if you do, I hope you will join me at the Tallapoosa, Fort Decatur, on the 5th or 6th February, when I expect to be ready to take my departure in boats to Mobile. If you should not arrive at that period, I shall be at a loss to give you instructions, as I should, in that event, consider the services of the detachment under your command lost to the General Government. You will, as stated in my letter of 22d, despatch an express to me.

I am, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. McINTOSH,
Major-General, &c.

LXXXVIII.—MAJOR A. B. FANNIN TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

Fort Hawkins, January 24, 1815.

Sir:—Your letter of the 22d instant by express was handed to me this morning. I had previously been informed of the incursion of the enemy on our coast, and of your destination in that direction by the Governor of Georgia.

I learn that the contractor has been ordered to supply thirty thousand rations per month at Hartford for your consumption. I presume he has by this time furnished for one month, which you can take with you on your march. For the second month it should be deposited at Fort Barrington, or some other eligible place on the Altamaha, in readiness for your reception. It would be well to point out to Carter the spot immediately, that he may have no room to equivocate and say the requisition is not in form. The contract requires the place of deposit to be set forth, and yours just received is in general terms.

I have no authority to appoint an assistant in my department: that authority alone is vested in the President of the United States. The brigade-quartermaster attached to your command will represent that officer. It is his duty, and I have given him orders and instructions accordingly. The disposition made of the members of the department will not admit of any one of them to accompany you. Major Gray, who should be here, is with Gen. McIntosh; Captain Lequerse is at Fort Mitchell, superintending the building of boats for the supplying of Col. Hawkins's command down the Chattahoochee; and Capt. Lane is engaged in the purchase of forage and the forwarding of provisions in the Nation. I am hourly engaged in making settlements. When my funds are exhausted—which is nearly the case—I shall come on to the sea-coast.

It is with regret that I hear you complain of the incapacity of the forage-masters attached to your command. They are men whom I never knew. If there have been any wanton improprieties or neglect of duty by any member of my department, you owe it to yourself and country to have it redressed as pointed out by the regulations of the army.

The ordnance department are not capable to furnish at this place one pound of powder nor any cartridge-paper. I would recommend that you make known your wants on that head to Gen. Floyd, Savannah. I shall write to the Governor to know whether he can spare any from the State Arsenal, and, if so, will send it down the river in a boat intended to be chartered with corn,—as it will be difficult to procure that necessary article in the country you are to operate in.

Mr. Slaughter, one of our best forage-masters, with instructions, is ordered to accompany you on your march. He will do his duty, and will be under your immediate control. I advanced him two hundred dollars until further aid can be obtained. If you have more wagons in service than are necessary, please have them discharged.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient, humble servant,

A. B. Fannin,
Deputy Q. M. Genl. U. S. Army.

N.B.—The two forage-masters complained of are ordered to this post to settle their accounts and retire from the service. A. B. F.

LXXXIX.—GOV. EARLY TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, January 25, 1815.

SIR:—Your letter of the 22d instant has been duly received. The promptness with which you have proceeded to meet the enemy in our country is truly laudable. According to my calculation, this will reach you somewhere in the neighborhood of Bell's Ferry.

My latest intelligence of the enemy's movement is from General Stewart, at Riceboro, on the 19th. All the country south of the Altamaha is in their possession. The people have fled, and the militia and regulars retreated across that river. It is by some supposed that the aim is a march by land to Savannah.

The part you have to act must necessarily be left to your own discretion. You ought immediately to communicate with General Floyd;* and it will be highly proper that you employ vedettes to observe and inform you of the movements of the enemy. Should he be marching on Savannah, you will of course, if possible, fall on his rear and harass him on his march. Should he remain south of the Altamaha, I apprehend you should establish a depôt at St. Savilla, and operate as circumstances may admit. I have heard, verbally, that a considerable reinforcement from South Carolina was some days ago within a short distance of Savannah, but know not whether the account is to be credited.

Captain Conner,† of Tattnall or Montgomery, commands a volunteer company of mounted riflemen. I think it probable that he may be employed to advantage in protecting the Indian frontier from Fort James on toward the St. Mary's. You will be better able to judge; and if he can, in your opinion, be serviceable in that way, you will order him accordingly. The ammunition you write for will be sent off to-day from this place. There is none in store at Fort Hawkins.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

PETER EARLY.

XC.—ANTHONY PORTER TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

MILLEDGEVILLE, January 25, 1815.

DEAR SIR:—I take the liberty of sending to you enclosed a *Savannah Republican* of the 17th instant, in which you will find two letters from Capt. Massias at Point Petre to Gen. Floyd at Savannah, and one from Col. Scott at Jefferson, Camden county, detailing the operations of the enemy in the neighborhood of St. Mary's. It was by these documents,

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* See No. 75.

† The Rev. Wilson Conner, who had been with the "Patriots" in Florida under the command of Gen. John Houstoun McIntosh, was appointed Delegate from the Provisional Government in Florida to the Congress of the United States; and, while on his way to the city of Washington, hearing of the disavowal by President Madison of the treaty negotiated by Governor Mathews, he desisted from the further prosecution of his journey, as his official character was at an end. Mr. Conner was physically of majestic mould, with features, voice, and expression of countenance to correspond, impressing the beholder with great dignity and reverence. For the last twenty years of his life, or more, he was a distinguished minister of the Baptist Church. At the close of a sermon he fell dead in the pulpit, some ten or fifteen years ago, realizing the wish he had often expressed to his friends to leave the world in this triumphant manner. His education was defective, yet his style was pleasing and generally correct. What he lacked in polish was more than made up by uncommon vigor of mind and unction of delivery.

communicated to the Executive by express, that you were ordered to that quarter of the country.

You will readily see what distress the people of that section of the State must be in. They will hail you as their protector and deliverer.

We have not a word from Gen. McIntosh relative to his progress on toward Mobile since the Governor last wrote you. We have a rumor by way of Athens, from Tennessee, that Gen. Jackson has had a battle with the British at New Orleans on the 22d December, and was successful. I send you the extra handbill from Athens relative to this subject. God send it may prove true!

In great haste, I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

ANTHONY PORTER.

XCI.—ANTHONY PORTER TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, January 25, 1815.

SIR:—A wagon will start from this place early in the morning, for the purpose of conveying to you, as was mentioned by the Governor in his letter to you of this date, four hundred pounds of excellent powder, in sixteen small kegs, twenty-five pounds in each, and seven reams of cartridge-paper,—which is all we have on hand at present, and this but of an indifferent kind. It will, however, with judgment and care, make up a great many cartridges.

The Governor has concluded it would be acceptable to you to have a few musket-cartridges in addition to the supply which you may at present have on hand, to meet any unforeseen casualty or event. With this view, he has sent in this wagon five boxes containing 2970 in each box,—in all 14,850,—which, with what powder we have sent you, and the cartridges you may have on hand, will be a tolerable supply, and will enable you, in case of necessity, probably to furnish any small detachment of militia which may be in the field and should stand in need of the like.

You will please direct the regimental quartermaster to give you a receipt officially, in the name of the Governor, for the whole of the articles sent you, particularizing the quantity of each, and send it back, under cover, by the wagoner, Mr. Stubbs.

I send you enclosed a duplicate of the receipt given by the wagoner for the delivery of the articles before mentioned to your care.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

ANTHONY PORTER,
Secretary.

XCII.—A. McDONALD TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

HARTFORD, January 22, 1815.

DEAR SIR:—I understand from Mr. Armstrong that you are interrupted with me for not coming on last evening to your camp. I am in this case blamed without cause, in my opinion. When we parted yesterday on the road, you told me that you would expect me to do every thing in my power to furnish you with provision and forage. I then took it for granted that you did not expect to see me any more until I was ordered on from here; neither did I ever hear you say any thing about purchasing any provision on the road below this,—though, upon reflection, I conceive I did wrong, as I might have thought of the propriety of purchasing provision on the road myself, and have come on to make arrangements accordingly.

I wish you to let me know whether you desire me to come on to you, to lay out what money I have in my possession, or whether you want me to continue here. I will have the boats loaded with corn in the morning, and start to-morrow, if you do not direct Mr. Wilcox to wait to take in the flour.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

ALEX. McDONALD.

XCIII.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO THE ARMY CONTRACTOR.

CAMP, BELL'S FERRY, January 27, 1815.

The contractor will furnish at St. Savilla Bluff, on the Altamaha, one hundred thousand complete rations, to carry more completely into effect my general instructions of the 22d instant, within thirty days from this notice.

By order of Brig. Gen. Blackshear:

THOMAS HAMILTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

XCIV.—JOHN SAWYER TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

MR. SHORTLONG'S, January 27, 1815.

DEAR GENERAL:—No doubt but that you are anxious to hear from the low country, since what you may have lately heard from that quarter.

I was down at the time of the British landing on Cumberland Island, as well as when they took Point Petre and St. Mary's surrendered to them. They promised to respect private property; but that promise has been violated, and some of the gentry who confided in them are prisoners on board the Primrose frigate, (Major Clark and Dr. Ross in particular.) They are seducing the negroes to join them, under fair promises; and many have accepted, and they are still going to them. All or nearly all the negroes on Cumberland Island are in training under the wretches in human form.

They appear to be proceeding on toward Darien; their ships and barks are seen off daily. I have no doubt but that they have plundered St. Simon's before this. They had plundered Jekyl before we (Mr. Chase and myself) left Darien, and burnt the buildings. Mr. Couper's family were on Cumberland Island when they first landed. He went with a flag, and endeavored to learn from them whether private property would be respected if the inhabitants did not move off. They told him it would be sacred. After that he had a conversation with a Captain Stephens, who had the candor to tell Mr. Couper that, whatever they might tell him, private property would not be sacred; that he would advise him by all means to move off his property, particularly his negroes, and tell his friends to do so.

Captain Massias has fallen back to Barrington. Col. Scott still holds on to the St. Illa with about eighty men; and the Patriots—about sixty in number—are much on the alert. They keep up a constant correspondence with Col. Scott. Scott has intercepted some scoundrels driving beeves to the British. He took one drove from a party going to St. Mary's. I am in great hopes that Darien will be held. They have a force there of about five hundred; and more are joining daily. Mr. Spalding has not moved any of his negroes. It was understood, but not much said about it, that his negroes exhibited signs of rebellion. Should a removal be

attempted, you can have no idea of the distress of the low country,—every one moving their negroes that can, and many leaving every thing behind.

The idea of Woodbine was more alarming than the British, if possible; but that fear has in a great measure subsided. From the best information, Woodbine never has had more than from forty to sixty men. They have not been heard of very lately. I left Barrington on Wednesday last, where I saw people direct from the southward.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient and humble servant,

J. SAWYER.

N.B.—Captain Massias lost one killed and two or three wounded. I saw two of the British deserters, who state that the British had two killed and several wounded.

XCV.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO GOV. EARLY.

CAMP, LITTLE OCMULGEE, SEVENTY-THREE MILES BELOW HARTFORD, Jan. 27, 1815.

SIR :—Last evening I arrived at this place with my little detachment, all in health and spirits.

It was a comfort, on the receipt of your orders, to bear down with all expedition, as early as possible, to check the enemy, and save as much as possible the feelings and property of the flying inhabitants from the plunder and devastation of the marauding foe. I immediately made such arrangements as would warrant the most precipitate march, if the contractor and quartermaster-general's department will do their duty. I wrote them immediately, and called on the contractor to keep me constantly furnished with thirty thousand rations in advance until the 1st of May next, except he should receive counter-orders. Not being furnished with a copy of his contract, I was at some loss in what manner to make my requisition; but I ordered the former requisition of Gen. J. McIntosh to be delivered at Hartford. These I contemplate to have furnished on my march, or at such place as may be stationed within the limits of his contract. I have, however, received no information from either of the departments, nor do I know whether they will attend to the business so as to enable me to proceed by forced marches until I arrive at Barrington. We should have been completely out yesterday but for a boat we fell in with that had taken alarm on its passage down and was about to return. I ordered the quartermaster to purchase the load. Under existing circumstances, it is impossible to coerce the contractor to his duty except I had funds to enable me to furnish when he neglected. We have been much neglected by that department in small rations. Provisions and forage might be sent down the Oconee, and for which we shall suffer if we do not get a supply in a few days.

I should be glad to hear, as early as possible, if Gen. McIntosh sanctions the change of my route.

I shall be detained here to-day in getting across this rivulet; and to-morrow it is probable I shall be at Bell's Ferry. This is the last communication I shall be able to make, until I get some paper, as I am now quite out.

XCVI.—GEN. FLOYD TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

SAVANNAH, January 31, 1815.

SIR :—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, and to express the gratification it afforded me to learn the route and progress of your march.

The enemy, after pillaging St. Mary's and destroying the fort and magazine at Point Petre, evacuated these points on the 24th, and withdrew to the island of Cumberland, having seized all the vessels of the citizens in the *waters* of the St. Mary's, without regard to the sovereignty of his Catholic majesty or the rules of neutrality. Neither afforded protection to American property.

It is pretty well ascertained that their force amounts to two thousand men, of which number four hundred are said to be black. The whole of our ordnance-stores and the baggage of Captain Massias's detachment fell into the hands of the enemy, who, it is believed, meditate an attack upon this city after, if not before, the fate of Orleans is decided,—a circumstance which must ere this have taken place.

Indeed, their designs against our State are derived from a source which seems to place the certainty beyond a doubt: it therefore becomes the imperious duty of those who have the direction and control of the energies of the State to breast against the impending storm, which, from its threatening aspect, had elicited the exercise of the discretion delegated to me to augment our numerical force to such numbers as would make the result of an assault as it ought to be.

The impression, however, that the enemy have not as yet received reinforcements has induced General Pinckney (who is now here) to dispense with the services of Gen. Byne's brigade, with the exception of three hundred volunteers drawn from Augusta, Burke, and Jefferson counties, under the conviction that the direction which has been given to your command, and one thousand men held in requisition from South Carolina, would afford a force competent to meet present emergencies.

Three companies, in addition to some local militia, are stationed at Darien, amounting in number to about three hundred and fifty men. Captain Massias, with his command, is at Barrington, and Col. Scott, with about ninety men, at the Great St. Illa, near Jefferson.

As your command has been included in the calculation of the means of defence to be given to the seaboard and Indian frontiers, you will readily perceive the necessity of giving me the earliest notice of any extraordinary detention or change in the route now contemplated. As you will probably cross the Altamaha at Barrington, I shall, on your arrival there, communicate to you more fully the arrangements in view: in the mean time, I shall be happy to reciprocate an unreserved correspondence.

Knowing that you breathe my own sentiments as respects our country and its enemies, it will at all times afford me pleasure to unite my efforts to promote the interests of the one and the discomfiture of the other.

In your next, be pleased to acquaint me with the strength of your command, prospects of provisions, and the probable period of your arrival at Barrington.

That we may both be instrumental in preserving the interests of our country, and prove worthy of the confidence reposed in us, is the sincere wish of one who has the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FLOYD,
Brigadier-General.

XCVII.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO GEN. FLOYD.

CAMP, 118 MILES BELOW HARTFORD, February 2, 1815.

DEAR SIR:—It is with no inconsiderable pleasure that I have the honor to inform you that, on my march fifteen miles from this place, I this

day received yours of the 31st,—but am extremely sorry to have to state, that from the great number of small streams bordered by extensive swamps, rendered almost impassable by the multitude of wagons flying from the horrors of invasion and insurrection, my march to Barrington is much retarded, and I fear I shall thereby fall short of your expectations, and perhaps fail to enjoy an opportunity of rendering to our distressed fellow-citizens that speedy relief and security so anxiously desired.

My solicitude to attain the point of destination is much increased by the certainty you express of the enemy's designs against this State; but, should no unfortunate event interfere to impede my progress, I presume I shall be able to reach Barrington on the evening of Saturday next, at which time I hope to be ready to receive from you advices concerning the arrangements.

At this time the effective force of my command is a little above eight hundred, officers included; but I expect a gradual augmentation to the number of nine hundred. My sick and convalescent, left at Hartford on the receipt of his Excellency's order, are beginning again to join the detachment, while new cases of disease are becoming extremely rare.

Immediately on the receipt of orders, turning my course toward the seaboard, I ordered the contractor forthwith to furnish, at Hartford, thirty thousand rations previously required to be about that time deposited at that place. Of this, however, I have consumed a part, but have on hand at this time about fourteen days' rations.

As soon as I was apprized of a place at which I should probably be able to make deposit, I made a requisition on the contractor for one hundred thousand complete rations to be delivered at St. Savilla Bluff. This supply I hope to receive in time to meet the exhaustion of what provision I have at present on hand. Of forage there is indeed a scarcity; but I nevertheless have a hope that I shall be supplied.

Unless emergencies demand the contrary, I contemplate remaining at Barrington a few days, with a view to the restoration and improvement of the strength and spirits of my troops, and for the inspection of my arms and ammunition, as well as for the rearing of a few temporary buildings for the reception of public stores, &c.

XCVIII.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO CAPT. A. A. MASSIAS.

CAMP, 132 MILES BELOW HARTFORD, February 4, 1815.

Gen. Blackshear has the honor to inform Capt. Massias that the detachment under his command will arrive this evening at Barrington, and also that a gentleman of high respectability arrived in camp last evening with the pleasing intelligence that on Monday last a *feu-de-joie* of nineteen guns was fired at Fort Hawkins in celebration of the signal victory gained over the British, by General Jackson, at New Orleans. The report is that Gen. Jackson killed one thousand dead, and took five hundred prisoners, with only the loss of twenty men. Too good to be entirely true, I fear. Gloria Dei! Gloria Jacksoni!

By order of Brigadier-General Blackshear:

THOS. HAMILTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

XCIX.—GEN. FLOYD TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

DARIEN, February 6, 1815.

(Division Orders.)

Brigadier-General Blackshear will, on the receipt of this order, relieve the troops stationed at this place under the command of Major King, making Barrington his head-quarters, where he will cause to be erected houses for provisions, as the principal depôt in this quarter.

In placing troops in the neighborhood of Darien, Gen. Blackshear will take a view of the different points capable of being approached, and post the detachment accordingly, keeping out pickets to guard against surprise. Boats and crafts of every description will be placed in some secure and commanding situation, unless their owners will be responsible for their safe-keeping.

Major King, on being relieved, will immediately take up his line of march and proceed to Camp Covington, where he will report himself on his arrival. The returning provision-wagons will furnish transportation for the detachment's baggage.

Captain James Hamilton's company of artillery will resume their command at Sunbury, taking with them the artillery belonging to that place.

Major Hopkins will discharge the local militia under his command, taking care to hold them in readiness to co-operate with the detachment at Darien, or at any other point, as circumstances may require. The detachment furnished at Darien by Gen. Blackshear will take charge of the two pieces of ordnance, which will not be removed unless emergencies should make it necessary.

The detachment of regulars under Capt. Massias will, as soon as they are supplied with provisions and ammunition, hold themselves in readiness to march southwardly.

Gen. Blackshear will communicate all important information to head-quarters at Savannah.

By order of Brigadier-General John Floyd, commanding 1st Division Georgia militia.

THOS. BOURKE,
Aide-de-Camp.

C.—GOV. EARLY TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA, February 8, 1815.

SIR:—I have not heard from you since you crossed the Oconee River, but presume you are by this time about Fort Barrington. I believe I have not, in any of my former letters, directed you expressly to report yourself to General Floyd; but I presume you have *communicated* with him in such way as to answer the same purpose. I have written to Gen. Pinckney at Savannah fully on the subject of your situation, and expect an answer to-morrow.

By a letter from Major-General McIntosh, dated at the Tallapoosa River on the 28th ultimo, I have been assured that he most fully approves of the orders which were given you to march toward the seaboard. He was to move the next morning for Mobile.

Should orders or instructions be sent you by Gen. Pinckney or Gen Floyd, you will of course conform to them. Indeed, it is to be expected that you may have received such immediately on your opening a communication with the latter officer.

I enclose you a newspaper, by which you will discover that General Jackson is making glorious havoc of the enemy at New Orleans.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

PETER EARLY.

CI.—ANTHONY PORTER TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

MILLEDGEVILLE, February 8, 1815.

DEAR SIR:—On the 31st of January, I wrote a letter to you with a view of sending it immediately after: being disappointed, however, it has remained in the office ever since. I have now an opportunity, and have concluded to send it to you.

I send enclosed some commissions for officers in your detachment of militia in the room of Capt. Lee, &c. from Wilkinson.

The Governor writes you by this conveyance, and has sent the last *Georgia Journal*, which will, I believe, give you all the information we have at this place at present.

In haste, I am, dear sir, your very obedient servant,

ANTHONY PORTER.

CII.—MAJOR-GENERAL PINCKNEY TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

(General Orders.)

HEAD-QUARTERS, SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICT, SAVANNAH, February 8, 1815.

In all cases where bacon is issued to troops as a part of the rations, nine ounces will be the proportion of each ration in lieu of beef or pork.

The quartermaster's department and contractor will be prepared to furnish to troops, to be stationed at Brearly, Montgomery, and White Bluff, whatever is allowed by law or regulations in their respective departments.

(*Order of February* 9, 1815.) In all cases where persons (other than soldiers) are arrested by military authority for contravention of the laws, or suspicion of treason or illegal practices, affidavits must be taken of the facts alleged, and transmitted with the prisoners to the officer commanding the troops of the United States in the State where the arrest takes place. The prisoners, with the affidavits and evidence, will be referred to the United States District Attorney, except in cases cognizable by military law only, when they are to be brought before a military tribunal.

By order of Major-General Pinckney, commanding military district No. 6:

MARK HARDIN,

Assistant Adjutant-General State Troops U. S. service.

CIII.—GEN. FLOYD TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

SAVANNAH, February 12, 1815.

(Division Order.)

Brigadier-General Blackshear will, on the receipt of this order, furnish from his command one full company, who will join a detachment of local militia under the command of Major Hopkins, for the purpose of pre-occupying Sapelo Island in order to repel any hostile attempt of the enemy. A voluntary tender of service for the accomplishment of this object would be preferred, and, it is believed, will be afforded with alacrity, on the condition that Major Hopkins will furnish a competent number of men to navigate the boats to be employed, and act as pilots, by water and land, taking care to furnish the whole detachment with at least eight or

ten days' provisions. The continuance of the troops on Sapelo will be regulated by circumstances, or augmented as General Blackshear in his judgment may think proper.

JOHN FLOYD,
Brigadier-General.

CIV.—GEN. FLOYD TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

SAVANNAH, February 12, 1815.

DEAR GENERAL:—It is confidently believed, by the best-informed persons here, that the preliminaries of peace were signed at Ghent by the contending parties, on the 24th of November, and that the official account of it will soon reach us, although it would be unwise and impolitic to rely on its probability; yet it has considerably lessened the expectations of an attack on this place.

It is nevertheless believed that the enemy will, in the mean time, be more vigilant in the prosecution of their predatory warfare where it can be effected without much risk. The greater exertion on our part becomes necessary to counteract their mischievous designs. Therefore, if Major Hopkins will furnish a suitable number of his militia who are acquainted with the management of boats, I think the contemplated expedition will, if properly managed, be productive of beneficial effects, without encountering much risk.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FLOYD, *Brig. Gen.*

CV.—MAJOR-GENERAL PINCKNEY TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

HEAD-QUARTERS, SIXTH MILITARY DIVISION, SAVANNAH, February 13, 1815.

(General Orders.)

Colonel Boote, Inspector-General United States army, will proceed to have mustered, as expeditiously as possible, the following militia troops called into the service of the United States,—viz.:

First regiment, commanded by Col. Johnson, now at Savannah.

Three volunteer companies from Augusta, one from Scriven, one from Jefferson, and one from Burke.

A company of second regiment, now at Hardwick.

One company of artillery, commanded by Capt. Hamilton, now at Sunbury.

A detachment of 30th regiment under Col. Scott, now at the St. Illa.

Two troops of dragoons and two companies of riflemen of South Carolina, ordered to report to the officer commanding troops of the United States in Savannah.

One regiment and one battalion of South Carolina infantry, ordered to rendezvous at the Two Sisters' Ferry.

The drafted militia will be mustered in the same proportion of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates as obtain in the regular service,—the volunteers, serving as such, in the same proportion that obtain in the laws of the States to which they respectively belong.

By command of Major-General Pinckney: MARK HARDIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CVI.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO GEN. FLOYD.

CAMP NEAR DARIEN, February 13, 1815.

SIR:—Ever since you left this place, we have been in a constant state of alarm, and the principal inhabitants remonstrating against my leaving

this station. I have therefore, agreeably to your orders, explored the passes through which this place is most accessible, and picketed them; and immediately on your departure I despatched one full company to Barrington in addition to those already there, to build houses for the deposit of provisions, and to protect that post.

Last Thursday, a party of the British ran up and landed at Mr. Brailsford's, south of this, broke the house and trunks, and carried off some clothing. They then went over to Broten Island, broke and plundered the house. Immediately on gaining this intelligence, I detached a party to Broten and the intermediate islands, who waited in ambush one day and night, in hopes that they would make a second visit, but made no discovery, only of a boat from Amelia.

I have just heard from St. Simon's by a gentleman of high respectability, who states the force of the enemy there to be a small plundering party, who are getting all the negroes they can entice, and large numbers are going off the main to them. I have just passed an order for the security or destruction of all the small boats and canoes between this and Brunswick, to prevent the blacks from going off *en masse*. They are continually going to and returning from the enemy. I have received advice that they sent a boat, piloted by a negro, to cut off the picket on the General's Island, but failed in consequence of the pilot missing his way. Independent of this, we have citizens now in Darien who not only justify the enemy, but openly abuse the American Government, and endeavor to induce them to believe that they will never get pay for their services, that our Government is bankrupt, and a number of like expressions calculated to excite sedition or mutiny. I am anxious to have these men, and all suspected characters, arrested; but, being aware of the privileges allowed, I am at a loss what mode to pursue. I should be glad, therefore, if you would fully point out to me what line of conduct I ought to pursue in such cases.

I expect to remain in this neighborhood a day or two, or until I can hear from you. I shall, however, proceed to Barrington as soon as I can have the exposed points on the south branches of this river so picketed as to prevent the enemy completely from stealing a march on this place, except it shall be your pleasure, or that of Gen. Pinckney, to order me otherwise,—which I am at all times, in any circumstances, ready to obey, and, in the mean time, to afford any exertion to protect the persons and property in this part of the country.

CVII.—GEN. PINCKNEY TO GEN. FLOYD.

HEAD-QUARTERS, SIXTH MILITARY DIVISION, SAVANNAH, February 14, 1815.

(General Orders.)

The militia troops of Cuthbert's brigade, called into the service of the United States, and assembled at Sisters' Ferry, including the two companies of riflemen under marching-orders, will be discharged as soon as mustered. Any part of these troops not joined are hereby countermanded. The senior officer at Sisters' Ferry will take the most prompt and effectual means to publish this order, that those who have not joined may not unnecessarily turn out. The draft from this brigade being countermanded, those who have already assembled will be mustered without observing the proportions of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates directed by the general orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel Austin, an officer commanding a regiment of South

Carolina infantry called into United States service and ordered to rendezvous at Two Sisters' Ferry, will obey the requisition of Brigadier-General Floyd, commanding troops in the United States service in Georgia to move into Georgia, and, on his arrival there, will report to Gen. Floyd and obey his orders.

By command of Major-General Pinckney: JOHN EWING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CVIII.—JAMES MONROE TO MAJOR-GENERAL PINCKNEY.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, February 14, 1815.

(Copy.)

SIR:—It is with great satisfaction that I have to inform you that a treaty of peace was concluded between the United States and Great Britain, at Ghent, on the 24th December last. A copy of this treaty was received to-day, by Mr. Carroll, has been examined by the President, and will, I have no doubt, be ratified.

I give you this information that hostilities may immediately cease between our troops and those of Great Britain. It will be proper for you to notify this to the British commander in your vicinity.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JAMES MONROE.

CIX.—ORDERS FROM GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

CAMP NEAR DARIEN, February 16, 1815.

The military-store keepers will, in future, be held responsible for the quality and condition of all provision which they may receive from the contractor's or other department, at the time such provision may have been received. And should it appear that any such provision so received by them was unfit for the use of the army at the time it was receipted for, it shall be their loss, and not the loss of the United States; and of this order all whom it may concern will take notice.

CX.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO MAJOR F. HOPKINS.

CAMP NEAR DARIEN, February 25, 1815.

SIR:—Captain Burke arrived last night, two days from Charleston, with intelligence of peace,—a copy of which is enclosed; and it is ordered that hostilities should cease. Capt. Burke is gone with despatches to Cumberland, to the commanding-officer of the British forces at that place.

Captain White, with his command, will therefore immediately return and join camp; and Major Hopkins will dispose of the local militia under his command, in pursuance of his orders from Gen. Floyd,—which, I presume, under existing circumstances, will be to discharge them. Of the propriety of this Maj. Hopkins will judge.

I have the honor to be your humble servant,
D. BLACKSHEAR,
Brig. Genl.

CXI.—GEN. FLOYD TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

SAVANNAH, February 25, 1815.

(Private.)

DEAR SIR:—The official accounts of a peace having been concluded between our country and Great Britain appear to have filled the hearts of

the populace here with joy. The accounts were received on the evening of the day which the mayor had proclaimed should be celebrated by illumination and music, in commemoration of the illustrious Washington's birth, and in celebration of General Jackson's victory over our implacable enemy at Orleans.

This strange coincidence of circumstances afforded all parties an opportunity of expressing their joy. But I presume that many whose hearts throbbed for the fallen bands of the *world's last hope* congratulated themselves at the close of the drama which might, if continued, have brought them in their proper colors on the stage. Joy gleamed on every countenance. The night was gloomy and calm. The streets were crowded with people of all colors, sorts, and denominations, who, with lighted candles, on foot and on horseback, enlivened the streets.

The crowd, led by the military, traversed the streets in procession, accompanied by all the music of a martial kind that the city afforded. The vessels in the harbor were illuminated, and the air resounded with loud huzzas and firing of small arms. The seamen had a small ship, which they carried through the streets, decorated, exclaiming, "*Don't give up the ship!*"

Private letters from Washington state that the treaty was ratified on the 16th instant. This evening's mail will probably bring us the President's proclamation on that subject. In England, such was the joy, that the horses were taken out of the stage which conveyed the intelligence through the country towns, and the stage drawn through the towns by the populace.

I presume that the militia of my brigade will shortly be disbanded. I have sounded General Pinckney to know whether he will permit you to pay our *red friends* a visit, by the way of winding up the show. I shall communicate to you the result.

I dislike the cession of the Floridas to the English. They will be a thorn in our side so long as we suffer them to remain,—which, I trust in God and my country, will not be long. Time will not allow me to say more at present. Accept my best respects. Present me to your officers, and believe me to be, with sentiments of high regard, your friend and fellow-citizen, JOHN FLOYD.

CXII.—GEN. FLOYD TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

SAVANNAH, February 27, 1815.

(Division Orders.)

Officers commanding regiments and separate corps of militia in the service of the United States within the State of Georgia will, immediately on the receipt of this order, cause estimates to be made out of the pay due to their regiments and corps up to first March, and transmit them without delay to the United States paymaster in this State.

In pursuance of general orders of 25th instant, all the militia in service within the State will be discharged as soon as they shall be mustered and settlements made with the paymasters. They will be marched to their regimental rendezvous, and there discharged.

Commanding officers of regiments and corps are authorized to give permission to such officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, as are desirous to proceed home without transportation being furnished them by the public.

The quartermaster-general's department will furnish the necessary transportation on the requisition of officers commanding regiments, corps, or detachments, and afford every accommodation to the sick (on requisition of a medical officer) to enable them to get to their homes. Those who cannot at present move will be accommodated at the present hospitals, and supplied with hospital-stores until they are able to move. Commanding officers of separate commands will detail a sufficient number of surgeons to attend them.

The quartermaster-general's department will provide stores, if necessary, and appoint proper agents to receive army-accoutrements, ammunition, camp-equipage, and articles of every description belonging to the United States, from the officers to whom they were issued, and make returns thereof to the proper departments.

The ordnance and ammunition at Camp Covington will be immediately returned to the authorities from which they were received.

Officers granting furloughs will keep a regular entry of all officers and men to whom those indulgences have been granted. All avoidable loss of arms, &c. will be placed to the account of officers who have receipted for them.

The lieutenant-colonel commanding the 2d and 3d regiments, and all officers commanding detachments and corps, will direct muster and inspection rolls to be made out without delay, preparatory to their discharge.

By order of Brig. Gen. Floyd, commanding:

MARK HARDIN,
Assis't Adj't Genl.

CXIII.—GEN. JOHN HOUSTOUN McINTOSH* TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

THE REFUGE, April 2, 1815.

DEAR SIR:—A day or two after we left you, one of our carriage-horses took sick on the road and died. This accident, together with the badness of the roads, prevented us from reaching here until the latter part of last week. The bearer, (Mr. Saltonstall,) who, I believe, is a very good man, tells me that he intends living in your neighborhood; and being now on his way up, I embrace the opportunity of dropping you a line,—which I do the more readily as our mails, since the war, have been extremely irregular.

The conduct of the British, (particularly of the officers,) both at St. Simon's and St. Mary's, exceeds even what you and I believed of them in flagitiousness. Nothing was of too little value to tempt them; and every thing was grasped, let it belong to friend or foe, widow or orphan. Mrs. Shaw, however, is an exception to this general rule. Cockburn, though her negroes were the first to join him, had them all returned to her, together with a quantity of cotton, some of which belonged to other persons. She also had influence enough to get her cousin Ray Sands's negroes also returned. The report of her being so distressed was only until the arrival of Cockburn. Shortly after this event, it is said, she was remarkably lively; and, if Cockburn was master of the house and every thing in it, she was certainly mistress.

* Commander-in-chief of the "Patriots," who took possession of East Florida in 1814, and maintained a *quasi* government for about twelve months at their camp, within a few miles of St. Augustine. The Gen. John McIntosh under whose orders Gen. Blackshear served was a different personage, though a relative of the other.

The account of the Patriots having killed a great many of them is correct. The officers found it necessary, after they were fired upon from two bluffs, to douse their epaulettes and all the marks of an officer. Cockburn was so enraged when his six boats returned, with two-thirds of their crews killed and wounded, that he made a signal for all the boats and marines to come from the vessels, and swore that he would burn St. Mary's and every house between the Altamaha and St. Mary's. But the arrival of Maj. Burke with the account of peace prevented him from putting his threat in execution. I have no doubt but that he would have burnt St. Mary's; but I am confident that you would have prevented him from trusting his men any distance out of their boats.

I am anxious to hear what your brother has done with ——; and I sincerely hope he will agree to no compromise after the unworthy treatment he has received. Pray, remember me affectionately to the major, and tell him I never think of him without gratitude for his hospitality and attention, and that I have taught all my children to play "Maurice," which I call, after him, "Blackshear,"—a name certainly as pretty as that of "Maurice." Remember me also kindly to your brother the colonel, and tell him I have not yet seen Mr. Sands, but will certainly attend to his business as soon as I do.

Our seasons have been in this part of the country uncommonly wet. I hope they have not been so with you. We had, a night or two ago, cold almost enough for a frost.

Mrs. McIntosh and my daughters are all well, and join with me in kind and best remembrance to your amiable lady, Mrs. Bryan, Miss Bush, and yourself. We all expect that Miss Bush will shortly lose her name, though not her verdure. That she and you all may never change your situation but for the better is the wish, my dear sir, of your sincere friend and obedient servant,

JOHN H. MCINTOSH.

CXIV.—TIMOTHY BARNARD (INDIAN CHIEF) TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

FLINT RIVER, December 2, 1815.*

SIR:—I received yours last evening by Mr. Volice and Mr. Jas. Joice, and fully observed the contents. I send on your letters this morning to the Agency, by express to Gen. McIntosh. The general, I expect, got to Fort Mitchell last evening. I had some information yesterday by a red man which I believe is true,—that is, that the British have erected their forts near the forks of these rivers, and one down at Forbes's Store, and that there is a number of British landed there. It is reported by the red people from that quarter that the red people do not wish to join the British in these wars. The Chehaw people—near where you will arrive on Flint River—are all inclined to be peaceable and assist our army. A man arrived from there yesterday, requesting me to send the chiefs a few lines to show you when you arrive on Flint River, that you may know your friends. The chiefs of Chehaw say they will be glad to furnish you with all the beef and hogs they have to spare, and render you any other

* This is evidently a wrong date. It must have been intended for 1814, because on 2d December, 1815, Gen. Blackshear was on his farm, having discharged his command in March, 1815, soon after peace with Great Britain was proclaimed. The letter is given as a proof of the fidelity of the respected author of it, who was known as the "white man's friend."

service in their power. I expect one of my sons will be down there, to assist you, that speaks our language.

CXV.—JOEL CRAWFORD* TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

MILLEDGEVILLE, September 15, 1818.

DEAR SIR:—By yesterday's mail I received from the Secretary of War, in answer to inquiries made pursuant to your request, the communication contained on the first page of this sheet. Though far from being satisfactory, it is about such a reply as might have been expected. I have ascertained by much experience that the gentlemen about the city all have a way of their own in doing business which is a great deal more convenient to themselves than any one else. I am sorry the Secretary has so soon fallen into those habits of evasion which have ever been fashionable in the city of Washington.

However, sir, if you will draw up an explicit letter to Mr. Calhoun, as nearly conformable to his already-expressed wishes as practicable, I will take charge of it, and, on arriving at Washington, press a proper attention to it.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

J. CRAWFORD.

[ENCLOSURE.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 2, 1818.

SIR:—I have received your letter of the 19th of July. To obtain satisfactory information, it will be necessary to furnish the names of the commanding-officers of the respective companies, because, in some cases, the rations were issued complete, and in others the provisions were delivered in bulk and issued by the quartermasters.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

Hon. JOEL CRAWFORD.

CXVI.—GOV. RABUN TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, June 30, 1819.

SIR:—I have been this day waited upon by ——, who has deposited in this office a petition or declaration containing a number of exceptions to the proceedings of a court-martial held in ——, on the 15th of last month, before which he was accused of sundry high crimes and misdemeanors, which were alleged to have been committed by him while in the public service, in the months of March and April, 1818. It appears from the statement of —— that he has been oppressed and borne down by the strong arm of power, contrary to the Constitution, laws, and usages of our country, and on charges and specifications which he alleges to be frivolous and unfounded.

Being desirous to hear both sides on this subject, I have deemed it my duty to call on you to furnish me a certified copy of the whole proceedings of the court-martial held in —— for the trial of Captain ——, of the —— troop of cavalry.

The reasons which have induced me to adopt this course are, that if the

* Then a Representative in Congress.

charges exhibited against Captain —— were for any misconduct which occurred while in actual service, then, according to the 29th section of the militia-law, the proceedings of the court must receive the approbation of the commander-in-chief before the sentence can be complete. But, if the charge was only for an "offence against military orders and decorum," then, according to the 27th section of the militia-law, the approbation of the brigadier-general was sufficient to perfect the sentence.

You will probably view this as a novel proceeding; but I can assure you that the duty I owe to the State, and the respect I have for your uniform conduct, has urged me to pursue this course, in order that impartial justice may be administered, and, if possible, to arrest the public clamor that has been excited respecting this decision.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. RABUN.

CXVII.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO HIS SON JAMES.*

MILLEDGEVILLE, May 14, 1821.

DEAR JAMES:—I again write you by Mr. Golding, although I have written by Major Meriwether, and by whom I have sent you some money. I expect to leave this place to-morrow for home. I have heard that your mother is yet complaining of the asthma. The rest of the family are getting better.

When you receive the money, take care that you do not spend or otherwise dispose of it only as you are obliged to do. Be sure to keep out of bad company, and do not be persuaded to do any thing that is improper. Be advised by your cousins† and those gentlemen I recommended you to in my last. Never place yourself in a situation to deny what you know to be true, and always have a strict eye on what will support a good character. You can hardly conceive how easy it is for a youth to injure his character, which is rarely ever recovered; that is, if you should do any thing with other boys, you will all be implicated, and when you become a man it will not be forgotten. If you conduct yourself well, you will always be respected by good people. I have great solicitude for your welfare; and, having written you so lately, have nothing more.

Your loving father,

D. BLACKSHEAR.

CXVIII.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO HIS SON JAMES.

SPRINGFIELD,‡ October 4, 1821.

MY DEAR JAMES:—I received yours of the 7th ult., and am glad to find that you are pursuing your studies with a knowledge of the necessity

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* James Hamilton Blackshear, the eldest son of the general, was at the time a student of Franklin College. He afterward married a daughter of Gen. John Floyd, and represented the county of Laurens several times in the Legislature. He was highly intelligent, and was much beloved for his noble qualities. He died in 1845, leaving many friends, who will ever cherish his memory with the warmest affection. This letter, and other letters from the same source, though written of course in all the freedom of privacy, are given to the public for the excellent advice they contain for young men.

† The two brothers, Thomas Jefferson Bryan and Blackshear Bryan, of Twiggs county, both since deceased.

‡ The name of Gen. Blackshear's residence in Laurens county.

of having an education. Continue to persevere, and remember the advice I have ever tried to impress on your mind,—that you are now laying the foundation of a character by which you will be judged all the rest of your life.

I have no doubt but you have your anxieties to see your mother and little brothers, and even amusements about home. But learning is worth more than these little temporary amusements, and particularly when you can hear from home so often as you do. Our election is over,—myself for Senate, Major Thomas and Mr. Horn for the House.

* * * * * * * *

My respects to Jefferson, and tell him I hope he will continue at school until he gets an education, and particularly while you and he can progress as fast as the rest of your schoolmates.

I have it in contemplation to let you come home and see us next vacation; but do not let the thought of it interfere with your studies. Press on as fast as possible to the last day. Make my compliments to Mr. Moore, and tell him I should be glad he would write me at times when he can conveniently do so, as I am anxious to hear from that quarter more than you have an opportunity of knowing.

CXIX.—COL. E. F. TATTNALL TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

WHITEMARSH ISLAND, October 16, 1821.

DEAR GENERAL:—A vacancy has occurred in the station of Brigadier-General of the First Brigade. Cols. Daniell and Harden, of Chatham, and Col. Dunham, of McIntosh county, are the candidates to fill it. The *former* I wish particularly to recommend to your support. I do not know whether you are personally acquainted with each other; but, as I have long and intimately been acquainted with him, I can, *with confidence*, assure you that he is brave, chivalric, and gentlemanly; that he is ambitious of military distinction and *loves the soldier's character*. In short, that he is *all* which *you*, as an old soldier, could wish a man to be.

I do not mean to disparage the claims of either of the other candidates; but were I acting under oath, and had I to give a vote to either, it should conscientiously be given to Col. Daniell. With Col. Dunham I have been but slightly acquainted, but I have always seen in him the evidence of his deservedly high and respectable standing in his county. With Col. Harden I have been intimate, and my esteem and respect for him is great; but my *decided preference* is to Col. Daniell.

I will also, as I am on the subject of elections, suggest to you that a gentleman of the Savannah bar (N. P. Bond, Esq.) will be a candidate for the office of solicitor-general at the ensuing session, vice William Law, Esq., resigned. He is a fine, promising young Georgian, and his talents and worth are inferior to none in the State. His opponents are Levi S. D'Lyon and J. C. Nicoll, Esqs.

From all I can learn, *our* election goes on well. God grant we may succeed! Our State has been too long deluded by the factious and designing. It is time for us to restore it to that rank in the Union which it ought to hold and which the rancor of party-spirit has so long removed it from. Col. Troup, it would seem, *must* be elected; but I hope we shall continue active and alert on our post, for ideal security may defeat us again, as at the last election.

I hope to see you at the opening of the session, as I shall probably be in Milledgeville before I travel to the North. Pray communicate such

part of this letter as relates to Col. Daniell and N. P. Bond, Esqs., to your Representatives, and beg them to excuse the liberty which I take as a stranger.

Be assured, dear general, that I am, with the highest esteem and respect, your friend and obedient servant,

EDW'D F. TATTNALL.

CXX.—COL. TATTNALL TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

SAVANNAH, November 8, 1821.

DEAR GENERAL:—I with much pleasure avail myself of an opportunity of introducing to you my very intimate friend, who was in the same service with yourself during the late war, and whose character as a gentleman, a man of talents, and a soldier will, I am sure, make him a pleasing acquaintance, in your estimation.

Captain Hunter, the gentleman alluded to and the bearer of this introductory letter, is the present Cashier of the United States Bank. His official duties carry him to Milledgeville. Of these I have nothing to communicate, as I *know nothing of them.* I am, however, desirous of making him feel easy during his stay in Milledgeville, and I know no one who would feel more for a stranger than yourself.

Accept, my dear general, the reassurance of my highest regard and esteem.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW'D F. TATTNALL.

CXXI.—PETER CRAWFORD* TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

Sunday morning, Dec. 9, 1821.

DEAR GENERAL:—I know you are in the habit of visiting Col. Moughon. He has invited me to dine with him. This is the only day that I can command or call my own. Will you honor me this day with your company to the colonel's? If you will, any hour that may be agreeable to you to set out will suit me. Let me know by the boy whether I shall have the pleasure of your company, and the hour.

Your friend, &c.,

PETER CRAWFORD.

CXXII.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO HIS SON JAMES.

SPRINGFIELD, March 22, 1822.

DEAR JAMES:—I have only received one letter from you since you left me, and this is the first that I have sent you. You seem to have forgotten that I required you to write every fortnight.

You ask my approbation for you to recite privately, for a few weeks,

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* Long time a Senator from Columbia county,—a man of superior intelligence and marked integrity of character. He was usually Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and in that position afforded much light on the revenue and objects of appropriation by the Legislature. He was the father of the Hon. George W. Crawford, formerly Governor of Georgia and Secretary of War under the administration of President Taylor. Col. Moughon, referred to in Mr. Crawford's note, was a planter in the vicinity of Milledgeville, of extensive wealth and hospitality. He was accidentally killed a few years ago by being thrown from a buggy while riding with his son-in-law, Joseph Bond, Esq., in the city of Macon.

that you might get ahead of your class. I shall not object to your progressing as fast as your capacity will admit, and if it is thought to be of advantage to you to do so. But my fears are that you will not be studious, and pay money to get ahead without knowing what is necessary. I wish you to learn, and not merely get forward in high classes without knowing what you ought to have studied. If you have been as attentive, why are you not as far advanced as Jefferson Bryan? You were both in one class at first. It is in vain for me to write you and encourage you if you do not strive. I once more renew my advice by saying that education is for your own advantage, and if you neglect it will be your own loss. I shall never think money wasted if you only progress well.

I have had great misfortunes since you left here. Jack took sick and died after three weeks' illness; and yesterday Mike got upon the gin-wheel, and it carried him under the piece that holds the band-wheel and killed him. So you see that two most valuable boys are gone.

CXXIII.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO HIS SON JAMES.

SPRINGFIELD, April 12, 1821.

MY DEAR JAMES:—Yours of the 29th ult. has just come to hand, it being the third I have received. I am quite anxious for your welfare, and uneasy for fear of the measles and the fever that exist at Athens. But diseases prevail in all countries, to which mankind are subject. An all-wise Providence is your only protector.

We have generally good health here. Your mother has had some symptoms of the asthma, but is better, and as well as common. Your brother William* has a bad cold, which I was afraid was symptomatic of asthma. He is now better, but not so well as he has been through the winter.

I am much pleased to hear that your teachers approve of your progress in learning, and that your cousins improve also, with whom, I hope, you will cherish harmony and friendly intercourse, and also with all your schoolmates who conduct themselves with propriety. Avoid the company of all that do otherwise, and try to act in such a way as to merit the approbation and respect of all men of respectability. Envy none; avoid quarrels and disputation as much as possible. But, if any should unavoidably occur, be sure that you are in the right; and, when you are sure that you are so, shrink from none from *fear*, regardless of consequences. I am sorry that none of my nephews think enough of me to write me even one letter since Blackshear left there. I am engaged in getting in my new ground.

* * * * * * *

Make my compliments to Doctor Waddel, with whom I have some acquaintance, and request him when at leisure to write me on your improvement.

CXXIV.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO HIS SON JAMES.

SPRINGFIELD, May 5, 1822.

DEAR JAMES:—I received yours of the 13th ult., in which you informed me of your indisposition from measles. I am solicitous to hear of your final recovery.

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* William Thweatt Blackshear died in 1838, aged thirty-one years. Asthma was quite established in his constitution.

It would seem as if you expected to enter college in June. You know how anxious I am for your welfare, and it affords me much pleasure to hear of your advancing as fast as any of your schoolmates. But I wish you to be perfect as far as you go, if it takes you a little longer time. That, however, I must leave with your teacher and yourself. When you enter college, I should be glad, if consistent with the rules, that you could continue to board with Mr. Moore; but you must conform to the rules, and be sure not to join any party that commit riots. Often reflect that you are now laying the foundation of your future greatness: a misstep may injure you as long as you live.

We have had more rain than ever, and a greater freshet than you ever saw. The river was nearly to the top of my little mill-door. It carried off my fence and destroyed forty acres of cotton which was planted.

* * * * * * *

My sugarcane has not come up well, and I begin to fear it will not come soon enough to make much this year. What I made last is of a superior quality of brown sugar. I wish I could send you some to show the up-country people what can be done here. We have a great prospect of fruit, particularly peaches.

Your mother has been very unwell with the asthma, but is now in pretty good health, and will be uneasy until she hears that you have quite recovered from the measles. You are apprized that to expose yourself after you appear to be well is dangerous: you will therefore be guarded against taking cold or overheating yourself for some time after you think you are well.

CXXV.—JOHN ELLIOTT* TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

PHILADELPHIA, September 4, 1822.

MY DEAR SIR:—After a rough passage of seven days, we landed in New York. I found this State, as usual, much agitated by factions. Mr. Calhoun's friends are making violent efforts here to weaken Mr. Crawford's influence, in the vain hope of securing the vote of this great State in support of their favorite. They have so far succeeded as to have seduced from his engagements to advocate Mr. Crawford the editor of "*The Patriot*," and turned his press in favor of Mr. Calhoun. But this shameful defection on the part of the editor has already deprived him of the patronage of the principal Republicans of the city of New York, and will very shortly consign the paper to deserved insignificance. The efforts of this press have produced no unfavorable impressions on the public sentiment. New York and the great body of Republicans are decidedly friendly to Mr. Crawford's success. Connecticut is vacillating; but I have the most positive assurances from my friends there that she will come out in due time for us.

Mr. Crawford's most violent political enemy, Mr. Edwards, has been left out of Congress in the late elections in Illinois; and two of the Representatives who were last winter opposed to him have recently advocated

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* Hon. John Elliott was a Senator in Congress from Georgia from 1819 to 1825. This letter bears upon its face evidence that it was not intended for the public eye; yet, as curiously speculative, it is submitted as so much history of the state of parties at a memorable epoch. Similar letters no doubt circulate among political leaders in every important canvass without affecting the propriety of the candidates. All the public men named in the letter are dead.

his election before the people. From Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Vermont we shall obtain in caucus a much greater support than our enemies are aware of; and I think we may safely calculate on twenty votes from this section of the nation. In caucus, New York may be depended on for twenty-eight votes. New Jersey is now much divided, but will certainly give us six votes. The people of Pennsylvania are evidently in favor of Gen. Jackson; but, as they have generally admitted the necessity of supporting the caucus candidate, the friends of Mr. Crawford wink at their present predilections, knowing that the general cannot be nominated, and believing Mr. Crawford must ultimately receive the vote as the caucus candidate. In the caucus, however, we shall receive from this State seven votes at least. *Delaware is with us.* Maryland is not fixed, but will surely lend us her support with five votes. Mr. Crawford's strength, then, in the caucus may be fairly thus estimated, —viz.:

From New England, 20 votes; from New York, 28; New Jersey, 6; Pennsylvania, 7; Delaware, 3; Maryland, 5; Virginia, 24; North Carolina, 15; South Carolina, 2 *certainly*, and, should Mr. Calhoun withdraw, or be dropped, 7 votes; Georgia, 9; Ohio, 1; Indiana, 2; Illinois, 2; Mississippi, 2; Tennessee, 2 at least,—making an aggregate of one hundred and twenty-eight votes, which will be a majority of the Republican members. And should any of the other candidates withdraw, or be dropped by their friends, the number will receive considerable accession. For no combination of interest can be formed to prejudice the standing and prospects of Mr. Crawford: the West can never be induced to support Mr. Adams, nor will the Republicans of the East, in the absence of Mr. Adams, prefer Mr. Clay or Gen. Jackson to Mr. Crawford.

I consider Mr. Crawford's success, then, as *more than probable;* and, in forming this opinion, I think I have not suffered my wishes, strong as they are, to influence my judgment.

In conformity to your wishes expressed in your letter first received, I have given you the preceding view of the Presidential question. As our success greatly depends on a caucus-nomination, it will be proper to conceal from our adversaries our real strength until the moment of trial. Our friends in Georgia may be made acquainted with these facts, but they must be kept from the newspapers.

Mr. Forsyth is here, and we improve every occasion to *strengthen our friends and weaken our adversaries.* Our situation enables us to act sometimes very efficiently in this regard.

The prospect of Col. Troup's success is highly gratifying to me, and I hope no untoward circumstance may occur to lessen his well-deserved influence with the people.

As it respects myself, I am quite disposed to leave the propriety of my re-election to the judgment of my friends. I was urged in the most flattering manner by those in the eastern district, whose opinions and wishes I greatly respected, not to leave public life at this time; and, having been induced to ask for a re-election, I should be *gratified by a liberal support.* It is probable I may continue here until the meeting of Congress, occasionally visiting Jersey and the upper part of this State, as political appearances may render it necessary. And, although you are not fond of writing, I hope you will indulge me with an occasional letter. My correspondence is very extensive, and I write always in great haste.

Offer my best regards to Col. Troup when you see him, and believe me most cordially your friend, J. Elliott.

CXXVI.—GEN. BLACKSHEAR TO HIS SON JAMES.

Springfield, February 26, 1824.

My dear James:—I herewith enclose you twenty dollars for your ordinary expenses. I am not willing you should be out of money, but that you should know it is not to be wasted for things of no real benefit. To know how to lay out money is more difficult than to make it. So soon as you receive this, write me and acknowledge the *receipt*, that I may know the money is not lost.

Your reasons for not having written me are not sufficient, as you might write beforehand, if it was a whole week. I should know things at the time you write. I wish you to take more pains in writing well, and not write so small and cramped a hand. Make your letters larger, and take pains to write and spell well. Continue your assiduity in your studies, that you may derive the whole benefit of the money I am paying and the time and privation you experience in getting your education; and be sure to be able to leave that place with credit to yourself, which will add much to my happiness.

Farewell, my son. D. Blackshear.

CXXVII.—DR. MOSES WADDEL TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

Athens, November 18, 1824.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 16th is received this morning, and for the expressions of friendship and confidence which it contains I feel much obliged to you.

I am sincerely conscious that I have honestly exerted myself to do my duty since I have been here, and am sorry that I have not succeeded in pleasing all my fellow-citizens. I am sure I have done *all that I could* for the interest of the college, situated as I have always been since I came to the place; and, though I will not venture to say that I have done all that very many *could* have done here, yet I do firmly believe that scarcely any other man *would* have done more, in the same time and circumstances.

Had every man counselled and treated his son as you have treated yours here, many misrepresentations which have gone abroad would never have been heard. James has behaved well, and has been studious. He honors the laws: of course his standing is good in college, and in the village his character is fair, and his improvement in knowledge is very considerable. If he persist in the course he has observed during the past year, I confidently predict that he will be a good scholar, and an estimable, useful man, an honor to this institution, and a comfort to your declining years.

I have paid all the money you sent me for his board and tuition, except $4 37½, which I paid to him this evening.

I now expect to remain here, in compliance with the request of the trustees and Senatus Academicus, during some part of the next year at least,—although such is my desire of peace and quietness that I would sincerely prefer retirement and repose in the evening of life. I do not wish to be in anybody's way. As I did not solicit the office, which is exceedingly arduous and responsible, I thank God, who has blessed my honest industry, I am not in such circumstances as to render it necessary

that I should wish to remain in it against the will of any one who is opposed to my administration.

Please present my respects to my old friend Peter Crawford, Esq. I do hope you will visit us shortly. I shall be glad to see or hear from you at any time, and am your assured friend, M. WADDEL.*

CXXVIII.—RICHARD HENRY WILDE TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

AUGUSTA, November 27, 1824.

DEAR GENERAL:—My friend, George W. Crawford, Esq., who will deliver you this letter, intends being a candidate for the office of attorney-general next session.

Mr. Crawford studied with me, and is entirely deserving of the appointment. His character, politics, and talents are altogether unexceptionable. May I beg you to assist him in extending his acquaintance among the members of the Legislature, in such a manner as may insure him the fairest prospect of success?

Believe me, very sincerely and respectfully, your friend and servant,

R. H. WILDE.

CXXIX.—REV. MOSES WADDEL TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

ATHENS, January 21, 1825.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 8th is received, for which I thank you. Mr. Mitchell is a youth of superior scholarship and steady habits. I think he will exactly suit your purpose. But, as he has one study to prosecute yet in order to complete his course, I presume he can hardly be prevailed on to go before the Commencement. I am cordially desirous to promote his interests and your views in this case, which appear to me to be entirely compatible.

My opinion is, that you would do well to visit this place yourself, in person, some time in February, before crop-season arrives. I am sure you could do much more toward succeeding in procuring a teacher, were you here a day or two yourself. Your son and other young friends would be glad to see you; and I am certain a number of your old ones would rejoice to see you under their roof. I can truly speak for one.

Judge Clayton will go on the circuit about the middle of February. I greatly wish you could be here before he goes, for some weighty reasons. Some singular events have occurred here of late which are known to but a few. I wish to communicate them to you, but not by letter.

Your son is doing well as usual. The students have generally returned, and about half a dozen new ones. I am unusually anxious to converse with you freely and at length on some interesting subjects. Do come, if you can; and, if not, write as often as convenient.

Very sincerely, your friend,

M. WADDEL.

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* President of Franklin College: elected to that office in 1819, and resigned in 1829. Dr. Waddel was renowned as an educator of youth. Among his pupils were John C. Calhoun, William H. Crawford, William Lowndes, and George McDuffie, all of whom were men of the very highest order of intellect and who acquired imperishable fame. He died at the residence of his son, in Athens, in 1840, at an advanced age.

CXXX.—COL. SEABORN JONES TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

Milledgeville, January 23, 1825.

My dear Sir:—The subject* on which I am about to address you must form the best apology for troubling you; and the relations of friendship which have existed between us will best explain the reasons why this letter is addressed to you.

The suit at present existing between Dr. Ridley and your brother Joseph is one which involves much property and no little feeling. At the last court of Laurens county, Major Walker suggested to me a desire that a settlement might be made between them, which would not only terminate the present suit but prevent any future litigation. This accorded so well with my own feelings that I immediately determined to use my utmost exertions to bring about so desirable an event. I say it accorded with my feelings; for I assure you I have, ever since I was engaged in the case, most ardently desired a settlement might be made which would save me the disagreeable necessity of discussing questions involving so much feeling as those connected with the prosecution and defence of the case.

It is urged by Ridley, and must necessarily be by his counsel, that Joseph Blackshear had the most implicit confidence reposed in him by his brother Elijah; that he placed his only child and daughter under his guardian care and protection, and died with an entire confidence that his only child would be taken care of and treated as though she were the child of Joseph himself; that, while living, they were as twin-brothers; and that Joseph is now attempting to take advantage of every quirk and quibble of the law to deprive this daughter of all, or the greater part, of her property.

The defence which has been set up is, too, of the most odious character, and calculated to injure him; and the remarks upon that defence (I mean the doctrine of survivorship) must necessarily be most wounding to his feelings. All this I hoped we might be able to avoid, and that we might be able to make a settlement equally beneficial to both parties.

By the will of your brother Elijah, Ridley's wife is entitled to fifteen thousand dollars of personal property, and land in proportion, on her intermarriage, with interest from that time. If the counsel of your brother Joseph have acted with candor, they must have informed him that this was inevitable. The proportion of land equivalent to that sum of personal property cannot be less than five thousand dollars, making together $20,000. To this add interest from the marriage (December 8, 1822) to

* The bill in chancery filed by Archibald B. Ridley and his wife Harriet against Joseph Blackshear, as executor of Elijah Blackshear, deceased, pending which Mrs. Ridley died, and her husband subsequently, as administrator, recovered judgment for about twenty-five thousand dollars, which was collected. For some decision or ruling of the law in this case, Judge Moses Fort was arraigned before the Legislature of Georgia, in 1827, by Col. Blackshear. A committee in the House of Representatives, of which the Hon. Charles Dougherty was chairman, heard evidence upon the charges, (habitual intoxication included,) and reported an address to the Governor recommending the removal of the judge from office, which passed in the House, but failed in the Senate for want of two-thirds, the constitutional majority required in such cases. Col. Jones was probably mistaken in his inference touching the "odious" defence set up by Col. Blackshear to the *donation* made by his *bachelor*-brother out of partnership-effects.

this time, $5000, makes twenty-five thousand dollars that he is now entitled to.

Upon the death of your brother, the remainder of the estate has to be divided into three parts, of which Ridley and wife are entitled to one-third. What is this worth? The balance of the estate, (after deducting the legacy to Harriet of $15,000, &c.,) lands, negroes, and stock of all kinds, cannot be less than fifteen thousand dollars. Ridley says he can prove it to be worth thirty thousand. To this add the bank-stock in the Darien and United States Banks, the dividends, the yearly hire or value of the lands and ninety-one negroes, or profits arising from the plantations, which all know were under your brother Joseph's management, cannot be less than five thousand dollars per year.

Your brother Joseph has been advised, and, I presume, believes he will not have to account for the yearly value of the property. This is a mistake. For although he has the right to lay out and dispose of it, yet, you will see, this power was given to him from the reliance Elijah had in his management and care, and that it must ultimately be accounted for when the general division takes place at his death. Now, for this contingent interest, Ridley, by my advice, and, I may say, persuasion, agreed to take five thousand dollars, making the whole sum to be paid him thirty thousand dollars. This was thought too high, and I was informed by Major Walker that twenty thousand dollars would be given. To this Ridley would not accede; and I will be candid and say to you that while I would not interpose my advice, voluntarily, to permit his taking any sum, yet, on being asked, I could not advise him to take that sum, believing it so far below what he had a right to claim.

I have written fully and freely to you, not as counsel for Ridley, but as a friend to you and your brother, and from an anxious desire to have the case settled and myself saved the necessity of discussing questions which must wound the feelings of my friends. I have no doubt you will duly appreciate my motives. If you think, with me, it will be best for your brother Joseph to settle on those terms, you will endeavor to bring it about. If you do not, you will excuse my troubling you on the subject.

My brother is getting better. My family is well. The Governor is mending. Accept for your family my best wishes, and believe me yours, sincerely,

SEABORN JONES.

CXXXI.—RICHARD HENRY WILDE TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 9, 1825.

DEAR SIR:—I enclose you the state of the vote on the Presidential election. The result is to be attributed to the union of the friends of Mr. Clay with those of Mr. Adams.

Very sincerely, yours,

R. H. WILDE.

[ENCLOSURE.]

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER—*Extra.*

WEDNESDAY, February 9, 1825, half-past 3 o'clock p. m.

The votes of the Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States were this day counted out in the presence of the Senate and

House of Representatives; when it appeared that, for President and Vice-President of the United States, the votes were as follows:—

	FOR PRESIDENT.				FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.					
	Adams.	Crawford.	Jackson.	Clay.	Calhoun.	Macon.	Jackson.	Sanford.	Clay.	Van Buren.
Maine	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	8	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	0
Massachusetts	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Vermont	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
New York	26	5	1	4	29	0	0	7	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	28	0	28	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Maryland	3	1	7	0	10	0	1	0	0	0
Virginia	0	24	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	0	0	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Kentucky	0	0	0	14	7	0	0	7	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	16	0	0
Louisiana	2	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
Total	84	41	99	37	182	24	13	30	2	9

It appeared, therefore, that, for President, there was no choice by the Electors; and that for the office of Vice-President, John C. Calhoun, having a majority of votes, was duly elected.

The Senate having retired, the House of Representatives proceeded to arrange itself into States, and, at three o'clock, a balloting took place for President of the United States, which resulted as follows:—

For John Quincy Adams	13 votes.
For Andrew Jackson	7 votes.
For William H. Crawford	4 votes.
	24

So John Quincy Adams was duly elected President of the United States for four years from the fourth day of March next.

It is understood that the votes of the several States were given as follows:—

For John Quincy Adams.—Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana.

For Andrew Jackson.—New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Indiana.

For William H. Crawford.—Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia.

CXXXII.—RICHARD H. WILDE TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

Washington City, February 20, 1825.

Dear Sir:—From what you have already heard, you may well imagine we have fallen on evil times. There is no hope for the Republic during the next four years: if it outlives that time, and has strength enough remaining to shake off its doctors and its diseases, its constitution may be restored. But I have my doubts. So insensible to every thing but the promotion of their own selfish views of interest or ambition are many of our public men of the present time, so open and unblushing the traffic in influence which we have seen established, that either they must be signally punished, or the people will lose—nay, must have already lost—all belief in political honesty, and consider all difference of party as a mere pretext to cover the struggle for office between outs and ins.

The coalition-ministry is not yet certainly announced. Clay will be Secretary of State, Mr. Cheves of the Treasury, if he will accept. Mr. Wirt and Mr. Southard, it is thought, will be retained. Mr. Webster must be in some way provided for,—but how, is the difficulty. The holy political alliance are afraid of bringing so decided a Federalist into office. He would like to be Speaker of the House, into which Mr. Adams's friends cannot put him. Forsyth, or McLane of Delaware, will be in his way. This much is certain: let the materials be compounded as they may, we have nothing to hope from the General Government. Our claims for militia-services and for the removal of the Indians are not treated with common decency. A refusal to do us justice is accompanied with a careless contempt of our rights, and of the obligations of the Union to us, such as no man would use who had the least regard for the reputation of this Government.

Rely upon it, we are not far from questions which must rouse Southern feeling, if it is not dead. We shall have before long proposals for emancipation. A committee of the House of Representatives have already made a report justifying the treaty of Mr. Adams *yielding the right of search;* and the House, in spite of all opposition, has ordered three thousand copies to be printed.

The Southern States are already the Ireland of the Union. I pray God that ere long we may not realize all the bitter consequences of the policy which has made us so.

Farewell, my dear sir: remember me to our friends in Laurens, and believe me, sincerely, yours, R. H. Wilde.

CXXXIII.—M. B. LAMAR* TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

HEAD-QUARTERS, MILLEDGEVILLE, March 4, 1825.

(Circular.)

The commander-in-chief presents his compliments to the major-generals and brigadier-generals commanding the militia of the State, and invites them to pay their respects to Gen. Lafayette, either at Savannah, Augusta, or Milledgeville, as may best suit their convenience. He will probably be present at either place, and will take pleasure in presenting them to the general.

By the commander-in-chief:

MIRABEAU B. LAMAR,
Secretary.

CXXXIV.—HENRY KING TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

ALLENTOWN, LEHIGH COUNTY, PENNA., October 16, 1825.

DEAR SIR:—My brother, David R. King, who will hand you this, is about to go to Milledgeville to attend to the claim† which I, last winter, brought before the Legislature of Georgia. You are so well known for your love of justice that I am led to hope you will still look upon the claim with a favorable eye.

I cannot go on to attend to it this winter myself; and, indeed, I have already suffered severely in my attempts to recover it. Georgia feels how hard it is to have justice refused her; and I am sure she would not willingly refuse justice to an individual whose rights are entirely in her power.

Believe me, with sentiments of the greatest regard, yours, &c.,

HENRY KING.

CXXXV.—C. B. STRONG TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

IRWINTON, October 19, 1825.

DEAR SIR:—We have fought the good fight and kept the faith, and, thank God, we obtain a good reward. The honor and rights of Georgia are sustained.

It having fallen to my humble lot to take the bulls by the horns, [Gaines and ———,] I cannot tell you how much I am gratified. They boast of a legislative majority; but, with prudent management, we can disappoint the certificate-and-affidavit faction in that respect also. I am unencumbered with office, or the desire or expectation of office, and will meet you

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* He espoused the cause of Texas in 1835, commanded the cavalry at the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, and by his impetuous charge decided the contest in a few minutes. He advised the execution of Santa Anna when the latter was taken prisoner by the Texians. Gen. Lamar was the first Vice-President and the second President of the Republic. His courage and genius have fully established his fame as the hero-poet.

† The nature of this claim does not appear in the correspondence, this being the only letter found relating to it. It may, perhaps, appear in the Journals of the Legislature for 1824 and 1825; but, as the author of this memoir has no copy of these on hand, he can only suggest that it possibly referred to *Continental money*, or some special service rendered the State without the authority of law or contract.

at Milledgeville, and exert my feeble powers to sustain our good cause and virtuous administration.

Yours, with cordial respect, &c.,
C. B. STRONG.

CXXXVI.—DR. JAMES PERRY TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

TATTNALL, November 2, 1825.

SIR:—I beg leave to introduce to your notice Mr. ——, a Representative in the Legislature from this county. He is a new member, and will require such aid as you can bestow on him. He will thankfully acknowledge the favor, and, in my opinion, will support the present administration and the officers of Government who served the present year with fidelity. And, from party prejudice, he will not (unless led away) advance any others.

I have the honor to be your most obedient,
JAS. PERRY.

CXXXVII.—CHARLES HARRIS* TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

SAVANNAH, October 21, 1826.

MY DEAR SIR:—I address you as an old friend, and that on a subject I never expected to write about. I am a candidate for the appointment of Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer located *in this city*. Judge Nicoll, who has held the office for the last three or four years, will again offer at the election to take place at the ensuing meeting of the Legislature. He is a gentleman of respectability and integrity, and I make no personal opposition to him. But he is young, and at the bar, and I am old, and going out of it, and the judgeship would benefit me, not being rich.

I have served in several offices and performed many public duties *in Savannah* without fee or reward, for twenty-five years past, and therefore hope that my claims at this election will not be viewed as frivolous or intrusive. I am not acquainted with the members of the Legislature of the West; and, if you feel inclined to serve me, I shall be grateful for your aid among your friends, such as Gen. Wimberly, Mr. Lawson,† and others. I am, my dear sir, respectfully, your old friend,

C. HARRIS.

CXXXVIII.—COL. RICHARD A. BLOUNT TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

MILLEDGEVILLE, October 30, 1826.

DEAR SIR:—Since my return from the Chattahoochee River, I have repeatedly thought of writing to you. The time draws near when the

* Mr. Harris was a native of England, educated in France, and removed to Georgia in 1788, residing at Savannah until his death, March 17, 1827. He was a profound jurist and estimable man.

† Col. Roger Lawson, for many years a Representative from Twiggs county. He served as a major in the army with Gen. Blackshear, and his name appears in the official despatches. His social and benevolent nature betrayed him into acts of familiarity with the private soldiers of his command in the intervals of duty, for which offence (forbidden by military discipline) he was arrested and tried by a court-martial under the orders of Col. Patton. The evidence plainly established his *guilt* of uniform kindness of heart, attention to the sick, and an occasional glass of grog with the healthy. On his return home, these *charges*, so fully sustained, at once secured him an extensive popularity, which continued until his death in 1830. He was the father of the Hon. Andrew Lawson, late one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of Louisiana.

Board of Commissioners of the Oconee Navigation should make another report. I begin to tire in public business; and if we could close what we have on hand, and turn it over to the Board of Internal Improvement, I am willing to resign it to them. Or, if you see any way that we can promote the public interest, I am yet willing to try; or I am very willing to decline all.

I wish you had continued one year more in the Senate, as our old friend Crawford is out. I expect to be in town the first week and absent the second week of the session. We claim the majority in the Senate, and in the House of Representatives also; but I see Bartlett claims the strength in Senate.

Old —— is completely stringhalted and spavined, and, with proper management this session, I think he will never recover. Prudence and moderation in our ranks will establish the Republican party. Very few alterations will suffice this session,—some change in the penitentiary, and enough to turn the scale in the Darien Bank, in McIntosh county, &c.

I fear the internal improvement is to branch out rather too far, and in the wrong place, though I know not what the board is engaged on at this time. Write me by return-mail, if practicable, whether you will be up.

I am, dear sir, sincerely yours,

R. A. Blount.

P.S.—Col. E. Hamilton is in town.

CXXXIX.—PETER CRAWFORD TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

Columbia, July 8, 1828.

My dear Friend:—I have for a long time contemplated renewing our old acquaintance and friendship by letter, and have not been able to summon resolution enough to perform this act of friendship until to-day; and now I have nothing new or interesting to communicate. I can only say that since I saw you last I have enjoyed good health, and, like an old blockhead, suffer my name to continue before the public; but I believe, my dear general, it does not arise from vanity or ambition.

I am sick and disgusted with Milledgeville and legislating, but my friends cannot, or will not, consent to my retiring to private life; and, although it is against my interest, wishes, and inclinations, yet somehow or other I cannot muster resolution enough to say NO to my friends and manifest myself firm. I sensibly begin to feel a burden.

I seldom leave home; but I am informed that both parties in this county have a full ticket. Our friends, I understand, are sanguine, and have no doubt that the whole Troup ticket will prevail. Every thing in this wise world is uncertain; and the negro is correct when he says, "White man is very uncertain." From all appearances, we shall succeed. It is said that, by deaths, removals, and changes in the sentiments of a number of our citizens, the prospect is fair that the election will terminate in favor of the Troup ticket.

Our Judge —— is caucusing and setting up opposition to the Troupers, begging and soliciting individuals in the circuit to continue him in office. He has been operating in this county and Richmond. I trust you Southern people will remember his honor in November next. He cannot, I think, get a half-dozen votes in his own circuit.

It is unpleasant to see so many of our friends coming out for Congress. I cannot see how the evil can be corrected. Every week, almost, we see some new candidate announced in the public papers. If there is an in-

terference with the view to their withdrawing from the contest, it will give offence to the individual and his friends. If they go on and are disappointed, they will change their political friends with their defeat. I can see no other way for us than to look on and let them pursue their own course. But I fear this folly and vanity will result in the election of one or more Federalists. ——, I hear, has withdrawn, but —— holds on, and the *Clarkites* will not let so favorable an opportunity escape them. I look out every day to see half a dozen of their vagabonds announced for Congress. Old —— or his son-in-law, ——, I calculate, will soon be announced.

William H. Torrance, Esq., is now with me, and will take this letter to Milledgeville. He tells me that he has recently seen you, and that you enjoy fine health. Believe me, my dear friend, I am gratified to hear that your health has improved. When I saw you last, you appeared to be in a rapid decline, and I had doubts whether I should ever have the pleasure of seeing you again. I now anticipate the pleasure in November once more to take you cordially by the hand.

I have the fullest confidence in Mr. Monroe, your Senator. He is a fine, decisive man; but he does not carry with him into the Senate the talent, knowledge of business, and influence that you have so long exercised for the interest and benefit of the State. Believe me, general, this is not flattery. It is the honest conviction of a friend who, I persuade myself you have long believed, flattered no man. Your health is now restored; and, if you were not announced by your friends for Elector, I should certainly press you—and strongly, too—once more to come into the Senate, at all events. I hope and trust you will yield in 1829 to the wishes of your friends, and come into the Senate. From long experience I find I cannot emancipate myself from my country and my friends. The latter will force me upon the county until, from old age or crime, I shall be rejected. But so long as I continue in the Legislature it will afford me much pleasure to support your wise measures and follow you as an old veteran and file-leader.

Our seasons, so far, have been favorable, and our crops are good, particularly the cotton. We want rain at this time, but are not suffering. In writing I make no apology to friends. They must decipher my scrawl as they can.

I can only add that my best wishes attend you and every branch of your family, and believe me to be your friend and obedient servant,

PETER CRAWFORD.

CXL.—DANIEL CHANDLER* TO GEN. BLACKSHEAR.

WASHINGTON, October 10, 1831.

DEAR SIR:—I have been induced to become a candidate for the office of Solicitor of this circuit, and, yielding to the advice of my friends, I take this opportunity, if it be consistent with your views and feelings, to solicit any assistance that you may feel disposed to render me in my election.

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CHANDLER.

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* Mr. Chandler was elected Solicitor-General of the Northern circuit, in November, 1831. In 1835, he removed to the city of Mobile, Alabama, where he now resides,—one of the purest men living. He was a classmate of James H. Blackshear, son of the general.

MILITARY ROLLS.

TROOPS IN SERVICE UNDER THE COMMAND OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL BLACKSHEAR, IN THE WAR ON THE FRONTIER AND SEA-COAST OF GEORGIA,—1813, 1814, AND 1815.

Muster-roll of a detachment of Georgia cavalry (mounted riflemen) under my command, stationed at Fort Mitchell, Hartford, and on an Indian scout from 9th November to 22d November, 1814.

OFFICERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Allen Tooke,
Captain, Richard H. Thomas,
1st Lieutenant, James L. Perry,
2d Lieutenant, Furney F. Gatlin,
Cornet, Thomas Sutton,
1st Sergeant, Thomas J. Johnson,
2d Sergeant, Joseph B. Colson,
3d Sergeant, Hardy Gatlin,
4th Sergeant, Jacob Watson,
1st Corporal, James W. Shine,
2d Corporal, John Jones,
3d Corporal, B. G. Thomas,
4th Corporal, Charles Carden.

PRIVATES.

1 Adams, Isham
2 Adams, Dennis
3 Barker, Bartlett
4 Barker, Elijah
5 Bird, John
6 Brown, Bartlett
7 Bush, John
8 Bryan, Moses
9 Brown, John
10 Bryan, William
11 Beard, Mathias H.
12 Bradshaw, John
13 Carden, Thomas
14 Crawford, James
15 Cole, Noah
16 Cummings, David
17 Daniel, Robert
18 Donaldson, William
19 Deese, Jordan
20 Everett, James A.
21 Franklin, Moses
22 Franklin, Solomon
23 Folsom, Thomas
24 Folsom, William
25 Gilstrap, J.
26 Gilstrap, Jeremiah
27 Harris, Joshua
28 Holly, James

29 Howell, Benjamin
30 Hogan, Stephen
31 Hart, Samuel
32 Hogan, Light
33 Horne, Eli
34 Hobson, Absalom
35 Jared, Obadiah
36 Johnson, Aaron
37 Jean, John
38 Ivey, James
39 Kirkland, Samuel
40 Lancaster, Washington
41 Lyons, William
42 Little, George
43 Lancaster, Wright
44 McCormick, Mathews
45 McCormick, John
46
47 Morgan, Elisha
48 Mill, Spire
49 Mayo, John
50 Mayo, Charles
51 Mayo, William
52 Moses, Henry
53 Moses, Jesse
54 McNair, Gilbert
55 Newborn, Benjamin
56 Norris, Francis J.
57 Odom, Archibald H.
58 Pullen, Zebah
59 Powers, James
60 Ramsey, William
61 Ramsey, James
62 Riney, James
63 Reeves, Joel
64 Robinson, Nathaniel G.
65 Robinson, Archibald P.
66 Ray, William
67 Santerfit, Henry
68 Santerfit, Jesse
69 Singleton, Bigers
70 Tooke, Arthur
71 Tooke, Sterling
72 Taylor, Hugh
73 Taylor, William
74 Thompson, Robert
75 Tomlinson, James
76 Turnley, John
77 Vass, John M.
78 Varner, Abram
79 Watkins, Daniel
80 Womble, Daniel
81 Womble, Robinson
82 Wingate, Richard
83 Whigham, William
84 Wynne, Robert
85 Williams, Hope H.
86 Williams, James
87 Wilkinson, Micajah H.
88 Warren, Hinckley
89 Ward, William
90 Watson, Seth
91 Walker, George, Jr.
92 Yarborough, Lewis
93 Yarborough, Moses
94 Yarborough, Uriah

CAPTAIN PARMENTER'S COMPANY.

OFFICERS.

Captain, William Parmenter,
1st Lieutenant, Lawson McGhee,
Ensign, Elzathan Burke,
1st Corporal, Lewis Burnett,
2d Corporal, Hodge Hicks,
3d Corporal, Luke Farmer.

PRIVATES.

1 Alexander, James
2 Braswell, William
3 Braswell, Richard
4 Davis, John
5 Davis, Reese
6 Farmer, King
7 Hunter, Hardy
8 Littlefield, Nathaniel
9 Littlefield, Harwell
10 McKennan, Joseph
11 Noland, John
12 Troutman, Henry
13 Wilson, George
14 Williams, Drury
15 Young, William

CAPTAIN HARRIS'S COMPANY.

OFFICERS.

Captain, Thomas W. Harris,
1st Lieutenant, William Hemphill,
2d Lieutenant, Samuel Passmore,
1st Sergeant, Matthew Wood,
2d Sergeant, Israel Gragg,
3d Sergeant, Simon Bateman,
4th Sergeant, Bird Dennard,
1st Corporal, Daniel Paine,
2d Corporal, Robert Rabb,
3d Corporal, Lewis Hunt,
4th Corporal, William Greene.

PRIVATES.

1 Arnold, John
2 Bennett, Randall
3 Bishop, Abner
4 Bozeman, Samuel
5 Bennett, Edward
6 Brown, James
7 Burke, John
8 Crumpton, David
9 Connel, Thomas
10 Carter, Thomas
11 Craig, John L.
12 Dennard, Isaac
13 Dixon, Jeremiah
14 Dennard, John
15 Dennard, John J.
16 Elliott, Thomas
17 Epps, Edward
18 Frederick, James
19 Gray, John H.
20 Gilder, Sinnett
21 Grantham, Benjamin
22 Hutchinson, James
23 Harmony, Peter
24 Harris, Henry
25 Harris, James
26 Hair, John
27 Holly, Bricey
28 Jemison, Robert
29 Jemison, John
30 Jemison, Henry
31 Johnson, Alexander
32 Lanier, John
33 Morgan, Edward
34 Mosely, Elias
35 Mosely, John
36 Mosely, Josiah
37 Milton, Clement
38 McLendon, James
39 Martin, William
40 Martin, John
41 Martin, Jonathan
42 Mathew, Henry
43 McKinney, Robert
44 Parker, Aaron
45 Radford, Robert
46 Raley, John
47 Raley, Josiah
48 Smith, Richard
49 Smith, Frederick
50 Saxon, Benjamin
51 Smith, Powell
52 Vasser, Willis
53 Williams, Joseph
54 Wood, Martin
55 Wood, Lewis
56 Womack, John
57 Young, George

I certify upon honor that the above muster-roll contains each man's name that served in the expedition out to the Indian Nation, agreeable to the muster-roll returned to me by Captain R. Thomas, Captain T. W. Harris, and Captain William Parmenter, November 22, 1814.

ALLEN TOOKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel commanding.

CAPTAIN JOHN THOMAS'S COMPANY.

Fort Mitchell, February 22, 1814. A muster-roll of Captain John Thomas's company, under the command of Major James Patton, ordered into service on the 22d December, 1813, and terminated on the 19th February, 1814, both days inclusive, to guard the frontiers in the different counties and forts:—Twiggs county, Fort Twiggs, Fort Jackson; Pulaski county, Fort Mitchell, Fort Laurens; Telfair county, Fort Adams and Fort McIntosh.

OFFICERS.

Captain, John Thomas,
Lieutenant, James G. Haines,
Ensign, Eli Collins,
1st Sergeant, John Fenn,
2d Sergeant, Sampson Culpepper,
3d Sergeant, Daniel Lewis,
4th Sergeant, Nathan Maddox,
1st Corporal, John Dean,
2d Corporal, Uriah Kinchen,
3d Corporal, Allaway Roach,
4th Corporal, Simon Woodson.

PRIVATES.

1 William H. Paramore,
2 B. McLendon,
3 Moses E. Bush,
4 Thomas Swearingen,
5 Alexander Varner,
6 Thomas Gilbert,
7 James Yarborough,
8 John Lawson,
9 John Martin,
10 Seth Ward,
11 Jesse Harris,
12 Thomas W. Benson.
13 Mills Ezell,
14 Jonathan Jones,
15 John Harrel,
16 J. Kingsley,
17 Abram Nipper,
18 James Cain,
19 Edwin Moye,
20 Herod Mills,
21 Gideon Bush,
22 Britton Sanford,
23 James Collins,
24 Thomas Newberry,
25 Thomas N. Singletery,
26 Benjamin Salter,
27 Joshua Cobb,
28 James Johnson,
29 John Garrard,
30 Abram Bush,
31 Levin Gilstrap,
32 Dawson Webb,
33 E. Webb,
34 Lemuel Pruett,
35 Joseph Culpepper,
36 John Sims,
37 William Smith,
38 Harris Hicks,
39 Alexander Mars,
40 George Morgan,
41 Levi Elsley,
42 Jeremiah Allman,
43 John Truluck,
44 John Harris,
45 Alexander Shepherd,
46 Sampson Dickson,
47 James W. McCullers,
48 Lemon Johnson,
49 Edward Johnson,
50 John Nelson,
51 John Tharp,
52 Martin Livingston,
53 Benjamin Watkins,
54 Abram Adams,
55 James Bailey,
56 Henry Bailey,
57 James Simmons,
58 Isaac Wade,

59 James Mayo,
60 Jacob Kanahest,
61 Archibald H. Odom,
62 James Caldwell,
63 Samuel Miller,
64 M. Lewis,
65 Isaac Kirksey,
66 Needham Bedingfield,
67 Jesse Murphrey,
68 William Barker,
69 Josiah Stewart,
70 Isaac Dennard,
71 William Hemphill,
72 William Griffin,
73 William Ford,
74 James Ward,
75 Dennis Posey,
76 William Studfield,
77 Moses Kirkland,
78 Reuben Wheeler,
79 Prior Prewett,
80 James Clark,
81 A. Lassiter,
82 J. A. Williams,
83 William Lester,
84 Lemuel Evans.

I certify on honor that the above muster-roll exhibits a true state of the different detachments of militia for the purposes above mentioned.

JOHN THOMAS,
Captain.

LIEUTENANT LOVETT B. SMITH'S COMPANY.

Pay-Roll of the first detachment of militia ordered out on the frontier of Twiggs county, in pursuance of orders from Brig. Gen. Blackshear, dated August 7, 1813, for the protection of the inhabitants residing on the Ocmulgee, and to build Fort Jackson.

OFFICERS.

Brevet-Lieutenant, Lovett B. Smith,
1st Sergeant, Solomon Simpson,
2d Sergeant, Daniel Jordan,
3d Sergeant, Edward Lane,
1st Corporal, Elijah Bryan,
2d Corporal, Benjamin Mobley,
3d Corporal, John Conner.

PRIVATES.

1 Thomas Smith,
2 John Bateman,
3 James Dunwoody,
4 Simon Simpson,
5 Lewis Daniel,
6 Thomas Matthews,
7 Thornton Perry,
8 James Graham,
9 Thomas Hunt,
10 David Neeland,
11 John Williams,
12 Samuel Wells,
13 Robert W. McKinney,
14 William Coach,
15 Benjamin Grantham,
16 George Jemison,
17 Holman Stephens,
18 James Stephens,
19 John Morgan,
20 John Wolf,
21 Joel Carter,
22 Simon Bateman,
23 George Opry,
24 Uriah Simpson,
25 David Bozeman,
26 John Smith,
27 James Vickars,
28 Benjamin Johnson,
29 Charles Sutton,
30 Ephraim Hightower,
31 Young Vickars,
32 Harman Mock,
33 Amos Haughton,
34 Robert Underwood,

35 Rowland Tate,
36 James Garrett,
37 John Upton,
38 Thomas Underwood,
39 John Hughlen,
40 Eleazar Galloway,
41 James Daniel,
42 James L. Craig,
43 Willis Ward,
44 Charles Wolf,
45 Lemuel Lanier.

The end of service, September 14, 1813. I do certify upon honor that the service for the above pay-roll was performed under my command.

EZEKIEL WIMBERLY,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

I do certify that the above service was performed by my order, January 7, 1814.

D. BLACKSHEAR,
Brigadier-General.

CARE OF THE FORTS.

Muster-Roll of militia stationed at Forts Pike, Mitchell, Greene, and Laurens, agreeable to the returns of the subaltern officers ordered to take command at each of the described forts on the frontier of Pulaski county, for thirty-eight days, as will appear in the four detachments under the command of Captain Allen Tooke, commencing August 14, and terminating September 20, agreeable to Gen. David Blackshear's orders of August 9, 1813.

FIRST RELIEF.

Captain, Allen Tooke,
Ensign, Thomas Cole,
Sergeant, Hazel Holley,
Corporal, Joshua Lee,
Private, Moses Bryan,
" Abraham Yerthy,
" Samuel Kirby,
" John Miller, Sr.,
Private, John Miller, Jr.,
" Willis Bryan,
" Lewis Thomas,
" William Kelly,
" Joseph Ragan,
" Isaac Phillips,
" Alexander Smith,
" Jordan Dykes.

SECOND RELIEF.

Lieutenant, Daniel W. Shine,
Ensign, Elisha Garbet,
Corporal, Wilson Bass,
Private, Bartlett Barker,
" John Jones,
" Absalom Hopson,
" William Burnam,
" Solomon Franklin,
Private, Henry Moses,
" George Walker,
" James Chitty,
" John Pierce,
" Ezekiel Taylor,
" William Johnson,
" John Disharoon,
" Jacob Taylor.

THIRD RELIEF.

Lieutenant, John A. Williams,
Sergeant, Murdock McLeod,
Corporal, Elias Brown,
Private, Warren Hunt,
" John Bryan,
" David Smith,
" Mitchell Tomberlin,
" Thomas Hester,
Private, William Cooper,
" Nathaniel Mattox,
" Irby Brown,
" John Patterson,
" Jacob White,
" Josias Ellis,
" William Purden,
" Joseph Graham.

FOURTH RELIEF.

Ensign, James Carden,
Sergeant, Robert Hunt,
Corporal, Nathaniel Mattox,
Private, Edward Hester,
" Daniel Smith,
" John Rogers,
" David Pipkin,
" John Dixon.
Private, John Lee, Jr.,
" Adam Billings,
" Samuel Stewart,
" Mark Wheeler,
" James Odom,
" William Ford,
" Martin Pipkin.

FIFTH RELIEF.

Lieutenant, William Lester,
Sergeant, John McCrea,
Corporal, Jesse Pennington,
Private, Charles Carden,
" Thomas Carden,
" Samuel Jones, Jr.,
" Uriah Yarborough,
Private, Stephen Wiggins,
" John Grimstead,
" Archibald Robinson,
" Thomas Hatton,
" Samuel Fowle,
" William Galsington.

SIXTH RELIEF.

Lieutenant, Daniel W. Shine,
Sergeant, David Dykes,
Corporal, Drury May,
Private, Henry Cooper,
" William Miller,
" Frederick Floyd,
" Andrew Burch,
" John Fowler,
Private, John Turner,
" John Tharp,
" William Harrel,
" Alexander Peacock,
" George Tharp,
" Alexander Varner,
" Sanders W. Doyle.

SEVENTH RELIEF.

Lieutenant, John A. Williams,
Sergeant, John B. Barker,
Corporal, Kinchen Dawson,
Private, Etheldred Howell,
" Drury Deas,
" Hugh Ingram,
" Jeremiah Gilstrap,
" Levin Gilstrap,
" George Little,
Private, Samuel Hart,
" John Bush,
" William Dennison,
" William Hammack,
" William Allen,
" Joseph Colson,
" Frederick Wolf,
" Obadiah Garrett.

EIGHTH RELIEF.

Lieutenant, Daniel W. Shine,
Sergeant, Richard Davis,
Corporal, Bartlett Barker,
Private, John Paine,
" Solomon Franklin,
" Samuel King,
" Joel Walker,
" William Taylor,
Private, Jesse Moses,
" Henry Moses,
" Reuben Rowling,
" James Holly,
" Bartlett C. Williams,
" Reddick Sipley,
" Robinson Womble,
" Daniel Womble.

NINTH RELIEF.

Ensign, James Carden,
Sergeant, Barney Hart,
Corporal, Henry Hart,
Private, Henry Horne,
Private, Isaac Santerfit,
" John Bush,
" William Allen,
" William Whigham,

Private, John McCormick,
" David Girtman,
" Jesse Powell,
" Etheldred Howell,
Private, Neill Shaw,
" Benjamin Howell,
" Mathias McCormick,
" John A. Tharp.

TENTH RELIEF.

Lieutenant, William Lester,
Sergeant, Fort Alford,
Corporal, Aaron Johnson,
Private, John Shaw,
" David Cummings,
" Isaac Foreman,
" Wright Hasler,
Private, John W. Sutlive,
" Thomas Mitchell,
" Jacob Watson,
" Edward Lassiter,
" Samuel Bedingfield,
" Biggers Singleton,
" Elias Crutchfield.

ELEVENTH RELIEF.

Lieutenant, Benjamin Newborn,
Sergeant, William Folsom,
Private, Thomas Folsom,
" George Folsom,
" Drury Reeves,
" Thomas Bagget,
" Dennis Adams,
" James Wilcox,
Private, John Rogers,
" William Winburn,
" John Bowling,
" John Brown,
" William Hamilton,
" Jesse Jump,
" Lewis Bagget,
" John M. Vass.

TWELFTH RELIEF.

Lieutenant, Edward Bryan,
Sergeant, Bartlett Brown,
Corporal, Meredith Mercer,
Private, William Taylor,
" Alfred Harget,
" Stephen Crabb,
" Thomas Everett,
Private, Stephen Mitchell,
" Nicholas Bagget,
" Jesse Fenn,
" John Parish,
" Robert Sumerall,
" Daniel Crabb,
" Nelson Johnson.

THIRTEENTH RELIEF.

Lieutenant, William Lester,
Sergeant, Washington Lancaster,
Corporal, David Brown,
Private, Alexander Calder,
" Thomas A. Hill,
" Nathan Posey,
" Elijah Wallace,
Private, Jeremiah Kingston,
" Arthur Tooke,
" Elias Bullard,
" Benjamin Harvey,
" James T. Thomas,
" John Bird,
" John Hagan.

FOURTEENTH RELIEF.

Lieutenant, Benjamin Newborn,
Sergeant, Zachariah Davis,
Corporal, Richard Story,
Private, Asa Harrell,
" Levi Harrell,
" Henry Evans,
" Isham Sheffield,
" Moses Harrell,
Private, Arthur Perkins,
" Isaac Harrell,
" John Johnson,
" William Harrell,
" Ezekiel Johnskin,
" Jesse Kent,
" John Atkinson,
" Lawrence Parkinson.

FIFTEENTH RELIEF.

Lieutenant, William Lester,
Sergeant, Solomon Bryan,
Corporal, Joshua Harris,
Private, Thomas Mills,
" Charles Daniel,
Private, William Warden,
" William Carson,
" Moses Sutton,
" William Gibbs,
" Henry Hogan.

I hereby certify upon honor the above muster-roll to be a true return of all the men in service at the forts of Pulaski, as above stated. September 20, 1813.

ALLEN TOOKE,
Captain commanding.

FRONTIER OF TWIGGS COUNTY.

Pay-Roll of a detachment of militia ordered on the frontier of Twiggs county, for the protection of the inhabitants and for the erection of a fort called Telfair, by Brig. Gen. Blackshear, from the 9th August to 13th September, 1813.

OFFICERS.

Lieutenant, John Keener,
1st Sergeant, Lewis Moore,
2d Sergeant, William White,
3d Sergeant, Nimrod Busby,
4th Sergeant, John Hair,
5th Sergeant, Henry Summerall,
1st Corporal, Powell Smith,
2d Corporal, James Howard,
3d Corporal, Jeremiah Dunn,
4th Corporal, James Jones.

PRIVATES.

1 Kinney Powell,
2 John Jones,
3 Samuel Streetman,
4 William Streetman,
5 James Hollingsworth,
6 James Smith,
7 Henry Conard,
8 Henry Troutman,
9 William Johnston,
10 J. Mathews,
11 William Stanford,
12 William Griffin,
13 William Summerall,
14 William Dunn,
15 Reuben Anderson,
16 Lewis Coppage,
17 John Adkins,
18 John Lamb,
19 Elisha Tarver,
20 Joshua Sloan,
21 Michael Carlisle,
22 Frederick G. Herring,
23 James Randall,
24 Ezekiel Wall,
25 Thomas Bird,
26 John Hinson,
27 Mark Pettis,
28 A. Pate,
29 John Hollingsworth,
30 John Fullwood,
31 William Fullingame,
32 William Crawford,
33 Caleb Hinson,
34 Jonathan West,
35 C. Leonard,
36 John Wilson,
37 Stephen Bostick,
38 James Bailey,
39 Henry Fortner,
40 William Todd,

41 William Solomon,
42 John Dean,
43 Thomas Hair,
44 William Burke,
45 Joshua Hawthorn,
46 John Burke,
47 Minton Dean,
48 Hardy Bedingfield,
49 Robert Bedingfield,
50 Jethro Holland,
51 Isaac Brown,
52 Frederick Watson,
53 John Frederick,
54 Charles Stewart,
55 Josiah Davis,
56 Samuel Stanford,
57 Clement Milton,
58 Caleb McKinney,
59 Robert Atkinson,
60 Moses Hill.

I do certify upon honor that the service for the above pay-roll was performed under my command.

EZEKIEL WIMBERLY,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

MILITARY ROAD TO ST. MARY'S.

Pay-Roll for a detachment of militia called into service by voluntary enlistment, under the order of his Excellency the Governor, for the purpose of cutting a road from the Big Bend of the Ocmulgee River to Camp Pinckney on the St. Mary's River, under the command of Brevet-Captain Elijah Blackshear for the above purpose, from June 1 to July 18, 1814.

OFFICERS.

Captain, Elijah Blackshear,
Lieutenant, Joseph Bryan,
Ensign, Josiah Cawthorn,
Surveyor, George Linder,
1st Sergeant, Ashly Cawthorn,
2d Sergeant, Thomas Wilcox,
3d Sergeant, Bartlett Barker,
4th Sergeant, Matthew Clements,
1st Corporal, Exum Cahoon,
2d Corporal, John W. Martin,
3d Corporal, James Jemison,
4th Corporal, Joel Walker.

PRIVATES.

1 Anderson, John
2 Adams, Isham
3 Ashly, Thomas
4 Armstrong, John
5 Beattie, James
6 Bush, Moses E.
7 Beall, Thomas
8 Benton, William
9 Brown, John B.
10 Bagget, Thomas
11 Brown, Bartlett
12 Bateman, John
13 Cahoon, Vincent
14 Clements, John
15 Creech, Noah
16 Cobb, Thomas
17 Dean, Williamson
18 Darby, John
19 Daniel, John
20 Daniel, Sanders
21 Darby, William
22 Friday, Jacob
23 Farmer, Andrew
24 Folsom, Thomas
25 Fullwood, Wilkins
26 Faircloth, Richard
27 Gilstrap, Levin
28 Hargrave, William

29 Hutto, Henry
30 Hutto, John
31 Hair, Raiford
32 Harrell, Joseph
33 Holmes, Silas
34 Homerby, Reuben
35 Hay, James
36 Jordan, Williams
37 Jordan, Isham
38 Lester, Neel
39 Moore, William
40 McDaniel, Elijah
41 Mourning, Drury
42 Nelson, Eleazar
43 Nelson, James
44 Mills, Henry
45 Martin, Allen
46 McGill, Sampson
47 Perry, Allen
48 Petrie, John G.
49 Register, James
50 Register, John
51 Roberts, William
52 Rowland, Reuben
53 Rouse, James
54 Ramsey, Eli
55 Stringer, John
56 Staples, Jethro
57 Sanders, Coleman
58 Savage, Solomon
59 Smith, Richard
60 Swain, Josiah
61 Trammel, Daniel
62 Tucker, John
63 Tucker, Davis
64 Thigpen, Lewis
65 Taylor, Bartholomew
66 Taylor, John
67 Taylor, James
68 Ward, James
69 Wilson, Henry
70 Wiggins, Daniel
71 Ward, Willis
72 Willis, William
73 Williams, John

CAPTAIN KELLAM'S COMPANY.

(Pay-Roll.) We, the subscribers, do hereby acknowledge to have received from Christopher B. Strong, Paymaster-General of the State of Georgia, the sums annexed to our names, respectively, the same being in full of our pay for services rendered at Forts Pike, Mitchell, Greene, and Laurens, under the command of Captain Gideon Kellam, agreeable to regular orders of 8th September, 1814.

OFFICERS.

Captain, Gideon Kellam,
Lieutenant, Blakely Edings,
1st Ensign, Athal Pullen,
2d Ensign, Charles Rush,
3d Ensign, Lewis De Witt,
4th Ensign, Hosiah Davis,
1st Sergeant, Willis Bryan,
2d Sergeant, Thomas Culp,
3d Sergeant, Batts Newsom,
4th Sergeant, Henry Fulgham,
1st Corporal, Wright Ingram,
2d Corporal, William Ford,
3d Corporal, Jordan Dykes,
4th Corporal, Holden Dean.

PRIVATES.

1 John Osborn,
2 John Sherrod,
3 John W. Mayo,
4 Isham Hagan,

5 Robert Warren,
6 Abram Bush,
7 Ethel Howell,
8 Wright Howell,
9 William Isler,
10 Thomas Johnson,
11 Hubberly Taylor,
12 Elijah Barker,
13 Wiley Brooks,
14 John Yawn,
15 Neill Long,
16 Frederick Floyd,
17 William Brown,
18 Jesse Lee,
19 Benjamin Harrison,
20 Joseph Graham,
21 David Dykes,
22 John Holland,
23 John Swinston,
24 James Bush,
25 Joshua Dykes,
26 John Kelly,
27 William Bryan,
28 James Lee,
29 Joshua Lee,
30 Malkiah Kelly,
31 John Miller,
32 Jonathan Miller,
33 Henry Dykes,
34 James Pratt,
35 David Smith,
36 George Tharpe,
37 Thomas Weeks,
38 Benjamin Weeks,
39 John Weeks,
40 James Trippe,
41 Joseph Hatch,
42 William Phillips,
43 Asa Bradley,
44 Benjamin Stegall,
45 John Brown,
46 Wilson Bass,
47 Council Fowler,
48 John Turner,
49 John Kelly,
50 Robert Hodges,
51 James Odom,
52 Lewis Thomas,
53 Henry Hagan,
54 Elisha Calloway,
55 Daniel Spann,
56 William Grimstead,
57 Wiley Williams,
58 Hardy Bush,
59 James Bedingfield,
60 John Nelson,
61 Edward Murchison,
62 John Smith,
63 John McClenan,
64 Bailey McDaniel,
65 Daniel McLendon,
66 John Taylor,
67 Thomas Coleman,
68 Hardy Vickers,
69 Nathaniel Sowell,
70 Thomas Backet,
71 John Harrell,
72 Moses Harrell,
73 Isaac Harrell,
74 Isham Sheffield,
75 William Pate,
76 William Owen,
77 Henry Jones.

[The days served, and the sums of money to each name, have been omitted as unnecessary.—M.]

CAPTAIN ALFORD'S COMPANY.

GEORGIA, PULASKI COUNTY.—Muster-Roll of a detachment of militia stationed at Forts Peter, Mitchell, and Greene, under the command of Captain Fort Alford, agreeable to regular orders of 6th August, 1814.

NO. I.

Captain, Fort Alford,
Ensign, Evans Thomas,
Sergeant, Willis Bryan,
Corporal, Jordan Dykes,
Private, Edward Bryan,
" Frederick Floyd,
" Jesse Lee,
" John Turner,

Private, Elias Dykes,
" William Bryan,
" Henry Uptigrove,
" Jordan Bush,
" Benjamin Harrison,
Private, Benjamin McDonald,
" Moses Temple,
" John Miller,
" Wilson Vass,
" Henry Dykes.

NO. II.

Ensign, Martin Pipkin,
Sergeant, Barnabas Pipkin,
Corporal, Arthur Alberson,
Private, Moses Giddens,
" Nimrod Phillips,
" William Cooper,
" John Pool,
" John Chapman,
" Moses Kirkland,
Private, Odom Billins,
" William Pipkin,
" Elias Brown,
" Irby Brown,
" Robert Hart,
" Elisha Cain,
" Samuel Stewart,
" Amos Pipkin,
" Mitchell Tomberlin.

NO. III.

Ensign, Charles Bush,
Sergeant, Charles Edwards,
Corporal, James Hays,
Private, Francis T. Norris,
" Arthur Jones,
" John Nelson,
Private, David Duhart,
" Elijah Hunter,
" Roland Dean,
" William Hagan,
" Daniel Watkins,
" Bartlett McDaniel.

EXPLORATION CAVALRY.

GEORGIA, PULASKI COUNTY.—Muster-Roll of Captain Richard H. Thomas's company of cavalry ordered to explore the country between the Ocmulgee River opposite Hartford and Flint River, in conformity to Gen. David Blackshear's order, dated 19th September, 1814.

Captain, Richard H. Thomas,
Sergeant, Jacob Watson,
Corporal, James W. Shine,
Private, James Everett,
" Thomas Golightly,
" Daniel Rhodes,
" John Rhodes,
" Daniel Womble,
" Wiley Barron,
" Daniel Appling,
" Joel Reeves,
" John Jones,
Private, John Mayo,
" Absalom Hopson,
" John Bradshaw,
" Joseph B. Coalson,
" Lewis Rhodes,
" James Rainey,
" William Ramsey,
" William Lyon,
" Hugh Taylor,
" William Taylor,
" John Bird,
" Hardy Gatlin.

CAPTAIN LANE'S COMPANY.

Muster-Roll of a volunteer company of light-infantry under the command of Captain Henry Lane, in the service of the State of Georgia, commanded by Col. Thomas Coleman, Commandant, from the 10th November, when last mustered, to 17th November, 1813.

OFFICERS.

Captain, Henry Lane,
Ensign, Thomas Atkinson,
1st Sergeant, John Hollis,
2d Sergeant, John Middleton,
3d Sergeant, Leroy McCay,
4th Sergeant, Jonathan Walker,
1st Corporal, Wiley Heflin,
2d Corporal, Emanuel Smith,
3d Corporal, James Studard,
4th Corporal, Hiram Phillips.

PRIVATES.

1 Thomas Allman,
2 Jesse Brantley,
3 Isaac Bankston,
4 John Bridges,
5 Washington Beard,
6 Jeremiah Burges,
7 John Bassett,
8 James Childers,
9 John Cobb,
10 Peter Kimball,
11 Charles Duke,
12 Joshua Dodson,
13 Martin Gentry,
14 Comer Gentry,
15 William Griffith,
16 Joseph Hackney,
17 Green Henderson,
18 John Y. Horston,
19 Seaborn Jones,
20 R. Q. Lane,
21 Archibald Lane,
22 Samuel Lane,
23 Andrew Matthews,
24 Laban Mobley,
25 Elijah Myers,
26 William Myers,
27 Parke Middleton,
28 Eli Nance,
29 Hawkins Phillips,
30 James Phillips,
31 William Ruff,
32 Alexander Rather,
33 Joseph Ray,
34 Robert Ray,
35 William Raines,
36 David Sparks,
37 Abel Sparks,
38 William Thompson,
39 Hugh Thompson,
40 Wiley Thomas,
41 John Townsend,
42 Sampson Wilder.

I do certify on honor that the within muster-roll exhibits a true statement of the company under my command.

HENRY LANE,
Captain.
THOMAS COLEMAN,
Commanding Detachment.

CAPTAIN CROCKETT'S COMPANY.

Muster-Roll of a company of Georgia militia under the command of Captain Elias Crockett, in the service of this State, commanded by Col. Thomas Coleman, Commandant, from 10th November, when last mustered, to 16th November, 1813.

OFFICERS.

Captain, Elias Crockett,
Lieutenant, Francis Foster,
1st Sergeant, Robert T. Sessions,
2d Sergeant, Welden Jones,

3d Sergeant, William Bird,
4th Sergeant, Washington Street,
1st Corporal, William Sharp,
2d Corporal, Samuel McLendon,
3d Corporal, Davis Fitzpatriek,
4th Corporal, Roland Jackson.

PRIVATES.

1 Britton, Burwell
2 Burgess, Joel
3 Berry, Wilson
4 Bryan, James
5 Brinkley, William
6 Clower, Richard
7 Claiborne, William
8 Claiborne, John
9 Collins, Silas
10 Davis, Benjamin
11 Duke, William
12 Elliott, Robert
13 Edwards, Miles
14 Fitzpatrick, Hamner
15 Gilmore, John
16 Heath, William
17 Jones, Richard
18 Johnson, William
19 Jones, John J.
20 Jones, Hustin
21 Jones, Josiah
22 Jordan, Charles
23 Kendrick, William
24 Kennedy, James
25 Merritt, Henry
26 Patillo, James
27 Robertson, Henry
28 Ravins, Spicer
29 Stroud, Ethan
30 Telpleman, Zephaniah
31 Truett, Purnell
32 Wood, Daniel
33 Whaley, Ebenezer
34 Walker, John G.
35 Watts, Littleberry
36 Wyatt, John
37 Warren, Jesse
38 Watts, Thomas
39 Williams Allen
40 Zachary, Clementine

SPIES IN SERVICE.

Names of spies employed by Major Patton at the several forts on the Indian frontier, certified February 22, 1814.

1. Mitchell—William Ford,
James Ward,
James Clark,
Archibald Lester.
2. Early—Littleberry Champion,
Seth Williams,
Benjamin Wharton,
Ezekiel Dunagan.
3. Pinckney—Daniel Watley,
Hillory Pratt.
4. Seven Stands—Gabriel Colley,
Bailey Gwinn.
5. Newnan—John A. Piles,
John Bean.
6. Navahope—Moses Trimble,
Willoughby Hammack.
7. Defiance—Richard Bridges,
Dennis McSwain.
8. High Shoals—Welden Earby,
Joseph Naull.
9. Smith—William Smith,
William Mathews.
10. Floyd—Bartlett Walker,
Isham Scurlock.
11. Daniel—Benjamin Reynolds,
David Gillespie.
12. Harrison—George Reid,
Joseph Little.
13. Washington—William Wofford,
Michael Pilgram.
14. Madison—James Hollingsworth,
Peter Brown.
15. Telfair—William Griffin,
Robert Johnson.
16. Twiggs—William Hemphill,
Isaac Dennard.

17. Jackson—William Davidson, William Burke.
18. Laurens—John Williams, William Lester.
19. Adams—Davis Boggs, William Studshill.
20. McIntosh—Moses Kirkland, Reuben Wheeler, Pryor Bennett.
21. Perry—Louis Hall, James Kemp.
22. Chauncy—Durham Hancock, William Hancock.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

I have the honor to report the following list of the killed and wounded in the action of the morning of 27th January, 1814.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel Daniel Newnan, wounded dangerously.

I.—CAPTAIN THOMAS'S ARTILLERY.

1 Private Patrick Ward, killed.
2 " Alexander D. McFarland, killed.
3 " Joseph Gillespie, wounded mortally.
4 " Archibald Dent, wounded severely.
5 " Thomas Napier, wounded severely.
6 " Fielding Rucker, wounded severely.
7 " E. Lester, wounded severely.
8 " Eli Mash, wounded dangerously.
9 " William Calbraith, wounded severely.
10 " Colston Copeland, wounded severely.
11 " Philip Logan, wounded slightly.
12 " George Hammond, wounded slightly.
13 Sergeant Lewis H. Kenan, wounded slightly.

II.—HAMILTON TROOP OF CAVALRY.

1 Adjutant Abercrombie, wounded severely.
2 Private Thomas Blakely, wounded slightly.

III.—CAPTAIN BUTTS'S COMPANY.

1 Captain Butts, wounded mortally.
2 Private Thomas Carroll, wounded dangerously.
3 " Thomas Higginbotham, wounded severely.
4 " Jesse Loyal, wounded slightly.
5 " John Fry, wounded slightly.

IV.—CAPTAIN BUTLER'S COMPANY.

1 Private James Campbell, wounded severely.

V.—CAPTAIN BROWNING'S COMPANY.

1 Captain Browning, wounded slightly.
2 Sergeant Joshua Mercer, wounded dangerously.
3 Private John Bell, wounded severely.

4 Private Timothy Hunt, wounded severely.
5 " Vincent Watts, wounded severely.
6 " Isham Hobbs, wounded severely.
7 " Samuel Daniel, wounded slightly.
8 " Elisha Williams, wounded slightly.
9 " John Johnston, wounded slightly.

VI.—CAPTAIN HAY'S COMPANY.

1 Private Joseph Killen, killed.
2 " Joseph Maddox, wounded dangerously.
3 " William Hodges, wounded dangerously.
4 " Josiah Morgan, wounded dangerously.
5 " Simon Duke, wounded severely.
6 " Thomas Elliott, wounded severely.
7 " Alexander Horton, wounded slightly.
8 " John B. Smith, wounded slightly.

VII.—CAPTAIN OWEN'S COMPANY.

1 Private William Dillon, killed.
2 Sergeant Micajah Bennett, wounded severely.
3 Private John Greene, wounded severely.
4 " John Hawkins, wounded severely.
5 " James Bentley, wounded severely.
6 " John C. Hall, wounded severely.
7 " Raleigh Hopper, wounded severely.
8 " John Huddleston, wounded severely.
9 " Brice Edson, wounded severely.
10 " John Simmons, wounded severely.
11 Corporal Leroy Williams, wounded severely.
12 Private John Streetman, wounded slightly.
13 " William G. Smith, wounded slightly.
14 " John Singleton, wounded slightly.
15 " Allen Pryor, wounded slightly.

VIII.—CAPTAIN KING'S COMPANY.

1 Private Leonard R. Harris, killed.
2 " John Burt, killed.
3 " Eli Smith, killed.
4 Captain King, wounded slightly.
5 Private John M. Stewart, wounded dangerously.
6 " Joel Knight, wounded severely.
7 " Stephen Gatlin, wounded dangerously.
8 " Allen Perry, wounded dangerously.
9 " Benjamin Brown, wounded slightly.
10 " William C. King, wounded slightly.
11 " Price Bonheart, wounded slightly.
12 " Henry Parish, wounded slightly.
13 " Hardy Stone, wounded slightly.
14 " James Riley, wounded slightly.
15 " Major Irby, wounded slightly.

IX.—CAPTAIN YAWN'S COMPANY.

1 Private Daniel Malone, wounded severely.
2 " Henry Singleton, wounded severely.
3 " David McDaniel, wounded slightly.
4 " Hubbard Mitchell, wounded slightly.

X.—CAPTAIN WEATHERSBY'S COMPANY.

1 Private Obed Glassblow, wounded slightly.
2 " Benjamin Beland, wounded slightly.

XI.—CAPTAIN LEE'S COMPANY.

1 Sergeant Littleberry Pickett, killed.
2 Private John Thornton, killed.
3 " Joseph Beard, wounded dangerously.

XII.—CAPTAIN MYRICK'S COMPANY.

1 Sergeant Walter T. Brockanan, killed.
2 Corporal James Dick, wounded dangerously.
3 Private Samuel Edmonson, wounded severely.
4 " Thomas Watts, wounded severely.
5 " Hazel W. Williams, wounded severely.
6 " Frederick Colbert, wounded slightly.
7 " John Stewart, wounded slightly.

XIII.—CAPTAIN WARE'S COMPANY, (FIRST REGIMENT.)

1 Lieutenant A. B. Strickland, wounded dangerously.
2 Private Thomas Graham, wounded dangerously.
3 " Dennis Hopkins, wounded severely.

XIV.—CAPTAIN BROADNAX'S COMPANY.

1 Private John Whitehead, killed.
2 " Jordan Taylor, wounded dangerously.
3 " Joseph Nichols, wounded dangerously.
4 " Joel Dixon, wounded severely.
5 " Jeremiah Clark, wounded slightly.
6 " William Whitehead, wounded slightly.
7 " William Fitch, wounded slightly.
8 " William Mathis, wounded slightly.
9 " Edward Cavender, wounded slightly.
10 " James Green, wounded slightly.
11 " John Brown, wounded slightly.

XV.—CAPTAIN JOSEPH T. CUNNINGHAM'S COMPANY.

1 Private Elliott Hodge, wounded severely.

XVI.—CAPTAIN BARTON'S COMPANY.

1 Private Charles Salmon, wounded severely.

XVII.—CAPTAIN CLEAVELAND'S COMPANY.

1 Private Samuel Carpenter, wounded severely.

XVIII.—CAPTAIN PARK'S COMPANY.

1 Private Edward Jones, wounded dangerously.
2 " Samuel Walker, wounded severely.
3 " Elisha Swann, wounded slightly.

XIX.—CAPTAIN SMITH'S COMPANY.

1 Private Reuben Golsby, wounded severely.
2 " Anderson Hicks, wounded severely.
3 " Abner Jackson, wounded severely.
4 " John H. Greer, wounded slightly.

XX.—CAPTAIN LITTLE'S COMPANY.

1 Private David Lowe, wounded severely.
2 " Redford Cade, wounded slightly.

XXI.—CAPTAIN HEATH'S COMPANY.

1 Private Edmund Hays, wounded dangerously.
2 " William Holbrook, wounded severely.
3 " Aaron Tidd, wounded slightly.
4 " Gubridge Jones, wounded slightly.
5 Captain Adam Heath, wounded slightly.

XXII.—CAPTAIN JOHN CUNNINGHAM'S COMPANY.

1 Private William Bailey, killed.

XXIII.—CAPTAIN ADAMS'S COMPANY, (RIFLE BATTALION.)

1 Private David Blalock, killed.
2 " John Cooper, killed.
3 " David Anderson, killed.
4 " Green Berry, killed.
5 " William Blalock, killed.
6 Captain Adams, wounded severely.
7 Private Robert B. Holt, wounded dangerously.
8 " Elijah Mosely, wounded severely.
9 " John Dennis, wounded severely.
10 " Archibald Thompson, wounded severely.
11 " Josiah Cook, wounded severely.
12 " Richard Branham, wounded severely.
13 " William Robertson, wounded severely.
14 " William S. Harper, wounded severely.
15 " William Dusk, wounded severely.
16 " John M. Woolsey, wounded slightly.

XXIV.—CAPTAIN SANDRIDGE'S COMPANY.

1 Private William Bush, wounded severely.
2 " B. Coffee, wounded severely.
3 " D. Hooper, wounded severely.
4 " C. Ritchie, wounded dangerously.
5 " James Brown, wounded slightly.
6 " Armstead Murphy, wounded slightly.
7 " D. O. Bell, wounded slightly.
8 " B. Watkins, wounded slightly.

XXV.—CAPTAIN FORD'S COMPANY.

1 Private Thomas Beattie, wounded slightly.

XXVI.—CAPTAIN MERIWETHER'S COMPANY.

1 Private Augus De Lapierre, wounded slightly.

Total killed, 17. Total wounded, 132.

WILLIAMSON,
Hospital-Surgeon.

N.B.—One of the wounded since died; 5 of the friendly Indians killed, 15 wounded.

NOTE BY THE AUTHOR.

The action mentioned in the Report of the Hospital-Surgeon is known in the history of the war as the battle of Cau-le-be, in the Creek Nation, State of Alabama. Gen. Floyd commanded in person, though suffering from the wound he had received at Au-to-se, in a previous engagement with the Indians. From the serious character of this wound, Gov. Early was apprehensive that Gen. Floyd would be wholly disabled from active duty, which induced the Governor to tender the command to Gen. Blackshear, as may be seen by his letter dated January 4, 1814,—No. 19 of the documents attached to the memoir. The reply of Gen. Blackshear, if he made any, was not found among his papers. The author is of opinion that he waived the subject, from a sympathizing delicacy, which proved to be the best course, as Gen. Floyd soon resumed field-operations and chastised the enemy with great vigor and success. The surgeon's report of the battle of Cau-le-be is here given as a memorial of honor.

For the muster-rolls the author is indebted to the courtesy of James A. Greene, Esq., Surveyor-General, and Col. B. B. De Graffenreid, one of the Governor's secretaries. The latter had under his supervision the military papers of the Executive Department. The applications, averaging several letters a day, for evidence to establish claims for bounty-land, from the war of the Revolution to the late Mexican War, were sufficient to take up almost the whole time of one of the secretaries. Since the discontinuance of the adjutant-general's office, the muster-rolls and other papers connected with the military were left in the utmost disorder,—many of them not filed in the Executive Department,—and the search for them was attended with much trouble and uncertainty. In this state of things, Col. De Graffenreid commenced the work of a thorough examination, which occupied him nearly three months in the summer of 1856. In the basement, or cellars, of the State-House, he discovered some boxes full of old papers, which he over hauled; and, fortunately, many documents, including some of the

much-inquired-for muster-rolls, were rescued from oblivion. Several of these rolls had been paid by the State, and formed proper evidence for reimbursement by the General Government. The colonel very judiciously determined, with the assistance of Mr. Greene, the Surveyor-General, to copy them word for word in a book strongly bound, arranged by himself for the purpose, with a complete index, to facilitate the information he was called upon to give, officially, to soldiers who were applying for bounty-lands and pensions under the several acts of Congress.

As this is a matter in which all are interested in a greater or less degree, it would no doubt be highly approved by the people of Georgia, as it would certainly be much to their convenience if the Legislature were to adopt the copy thus made, and give it the validity of a public record after a commission of their own choosing had tested its accuracy.

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